

# Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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## Scholarship in Library Work<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Keogh, librarian, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The public library as we know it is characteristically and typically an American institution, and is a contribution to popular education of which we may well be proud.

The history of the American Library Association is in keeping with the development of our libraries. Mr Justin Winsor, who presided over the first seven conferences, was one of the most learned librarians we have ever had. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, however, only two presidents—Mr Putnam and Mr Lane—stand out as primarily of the scholarly temperament, and while it would be easy to pick half a dozen presidents since 1900 who have carried on the scholarly tradition, our choice has usually reflected the greater interest of the association in the popular movement. The emphasis is also shown in the papers and discussion at our meetings, and in the character of our publications.

I do not imply that this greater interest in popular libraries has been unwarranted or unjustified. On the contrary, I think it was inevitable. The great majority of our members, whether institutional or personal, are from the public libraries; and most of the money that

has been given to the association was given primarily if not wholly for the betterment of public library service. There is too much to be done in the starting of public libraries in the great areas of our country that are still without them, and in the developing of libraries that are inadequate, for anyone to grudge one cent or one hour of effort now given to the public library. What I am venturing to do is to point out that there has been a shift in our civilization in recent years, and that instead of recounting our achievements during the past half century we should, as Lord Elgin told the British library association, think rather of the fifty years that are ahead.

Since the great war there has been a quickening of the people in Europe and America, and indeed, all over the world. There has never been so general a desire for knowledge, and in America the most startling evidence of the change is the unprecedented number of candidates for entrance to college. Before the Revolution, no American college had more than a hundred students, and the colleges were what we would now call first-class high schools, graduating their students at seventeen or eighteen. A generation ago, one in a thousand went to college; now, one in every one-hundred and fifty of the population knocks at the

<sup>1</sup>Presidential address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, at Los Angeles, California, June 23, 1930.

college doors. There are now nearly eight hundred degree-conferring colleges and universities in the country, and in them are enrolled about a million students. Within the next decade there will probably be a million and a half. The accommodations and provisions of many colleges are overtaxed, and attempts are made to stem the flood by limiting the number admitted, by raising the standards of admission and graduation, by applying aptitude tests, by placing freshmen and sophomores in junior colleges, and in other ways. In addition to the schools of higher learning in the older sense, there is an ever-increasing number of "institutes" or similar foundations for special purposes, sometimes connected with universities, sometimes with great business enterprises, sometimes existing as separate organizations, intended to give a kind or quality of training not hitherto given, or to accomplish results not hitherto attained.

Up to the present time, the majority of successful men and women have not been college graduates but the majority of the successful men and women of 1950 will be. Of course, there will be Edisons and Fords who have never entered college halls; a genius is born, not made. Yet it is significant that men who achieve success by their own efforts send their sons to college, and endow universities and other research institutions that future generations may not waste time and effort, but begin by standing on our shoulders.

Are we fully aware of the transformation that is going on in the intellectual life of the nation, and are we consciously changing the functions and methods of our libraries to meet the new conditions?

Our professional function has not only changed quantitatively but qualitatively. Mr Bostwick says that the number of books in all the public libraries of the country in 1800, including book clubs, social libraries, and so on, was not more

than 80,000, or about one volume to seventy inhabitants. In New York State there are now five hundred libraries of all kinds, with fifteen millions of volumes in them, in spite of the fact that there are only three county libraries in that state, and that more than a million and a half people live there on farms and in rural communities without any sort of library service. Other statistics of the sort will occur readily to everyone.

It is the quality of the books, however, that should be our chief interest, and not the number on our shelves or in our records of circulation. The most valuable reading is that which quickens and guides creative minds. Mr Hoover said recently in an article in the *Yale News* that the progress of the nation is the sum of the progress of its individuals, and that acts and ideas that lead to progress are born out of the individual mind, not out of the mind of the crowd. More concretely, Sir Michael Sadler said at Columbia three months ago that what most concerns humanity in the long run is the illumination of genius. "A thousand poetasters," he said, "might well have been left to carry on their shoulders heavy burdens up the Italian hillsides rather than lose one Dante. Better that all the students in the mid-Victorian Mechanics' Institutes should never have heard of science than lose one Darwin." Heretical doctrine, you will say, in a democracy? Not so. Sir Michael added that "medieval and modern European history are full of instances of the rise of boys from humble station through conceptional opportunity to posts of eminence in the state." To this I will add a saying by Melvil Dewey, the greatest democrat of us all, who has done more than anyone to spread public libraries throughout our country and to make librarians into section missionaries of the book. He would use, he said, only the very best raw material as students in

his library school, because "you cannot polish a pumpkin."

It is my belief that the scholarly attitude is becoming active and a more influential one in the life of the country, and not less in library work than in other fields of activity. There are many evidences pointing in this direction. There is, for example, the paper by Mr Dana to be read at this conference, advocating the restriction of fiction in public libraries, and the turning into more scholarly channels the money and effort spent on it; the increasing call for librarians on advisory boards of all kinds; the greater number of honorary degrees conferred each decade upon librarians; the tendency towards a college degree as a normal entrance requirement by library schools, and towards higher degrees for advanced work; the building up of library school faculties by adding teachers with greater academic background; the establishment of a journal of discussion comparable to those in other professions; the scholarships and fellowships now available for higher study in bibliography and library science, the generous grants recently made by the Carnegie Corporation to college libraries; the appointment of readers' advisors, not only in public libraries, but in our national library.

Mr Bostwick says that our libraries are far closer to the people today than they were fifty years ago. It is because this is true that demands are now made that twenty-five years ago were unknown. The "man in the street" who goes into a public library for information is likely to be a college graduate or one who already has a good knowledge of the subject in which he is interested. The investigator in a university or in some other research foundation, or in a special library of any kind, expects to find a member of the library staff who speaks his language and knows the bibliography and method of his subject.

President Gilman, who was at one time librarian of Yale, said that "every person in charge of the University Collections must be a student capable of teaching. His specialty must be bibliography or, if the staff is large, some branch of bibliography, library, historical, philosophical, or scientific. He must know not only what his collection includes, but what it needs." Hitherto, the time of promotion in our profession has led to an administrative position; it will soon be necessary to combine scholarship with executive ability.

The scholar I have in mind is not the one pictured in the comic papers, who has no common sense; nor the pedantic one who is unduly formal or subtle; nor the specialist who learns "more and more about less and less," and when he produces a dissertation showing a mastery of method and of the content of a small enclave of knowledge, thinks that he has made a contribution of moment to the world's knowledge; nor the man who has learned all about a subject, and has become what is known as a "monument of erudition." The true scholar is he who has learned thoroughly all that a school can teach him, but who still has the characteristics of a student; who has not only attained precise and accurate knowledge, but has had his judgment matured and his taste corrected. "Scholarship is not knowledge," said Mark Pattison, "but discipline; not science, but scientific habit."

At present, unfortunately, no one can become a scholar in the true sense, if he be not one already. The word "school" originally meant leisure, and the man who devoted his leisure to study became a scholar. No one, and especially no administrator, (we are worse off even than the teachers) has leisure. In France the typical professor teaches three hours a week and has about three days a week to himself for research and writing.

Here even a great scholar has to do a large amount of overtime work. Few have more than one uninterrupted day in the week for writing and research; we cannot expect them to contribute as much to the uplift of the world as do scholars beyond the sea with their more generous time tables. The librarian is tied to his desk even more and has little opportunity for continued study. To develop himself to the point of his best contribution to society, to replace a receptive attitude by a constructive, he must have leisure. Because I am a debtor to my profession and have the obligation to provide a better man as my successor, I commend to any individual or foundation willing to raise the standard of librarianship the following quotation from a letter of Mr August Heckscher, giving \$500,000.00 to Cornell:

"As research in America suffers from the exhaustion of professors by teaching and other duties, it is my desire that professors and instructors possessing the talent and training necessary for research shall, under such conditions and for such periods as the University authorities may prescribe, be liberated partially or wholly from those duties and enabled to devote themselves in all the freshness and fulness of their energies to productive investigation and scholarship."

Until the endowment comes, we who are administrative officers or trustees must do our best to raise the scale of salaries for scholarly members of our staffs, not only for the good of the individuals who benefit by such action, but to encourage others of the same sort to join our ranks.

### The Good Reader and the Good Book<sup>1</sup>

Prof. B. H. Lehman, University of California, Berkeley

I feel at home among librarians. I shall undertake to speak for a while about the good reader and the good book, for it seems to me that on that ground the teacher whom I represent as a class and the librarians whom you represent come together. For the librarian obviously most often suggests the good book to the reader, and the teacher, particularly the university teacher, trains the reader to be the good reader. . .

Both the librarians and the teachers for a long time have seemed to believe that all readers can become good readers of good books. . . That is an illusion. Not all readers can become good readers of good books. It depends upon certain later training no doubt, but it depends also and fundamentally on whether that given person began life with the reality or with the fantasy sense.

Those people who when they were babies imagined that because the bottle appeared when they cried, therefore, they created the bottle by crying for it, never make good readers of good books, for after a while they discover that they didn't create the bottle by crying for it and they do what the psychologists call take flight; they live in a world of fantasy. Such people become in the end the devoted readers of Harold Bell Wright and Ethel M. Dell. (laughter). . .

To say what is a good book is, of course, difficult. We know good books when we see them; we know them when we read them. They have a certain honesty. . .

These books, specimens of which we shall come to presently, that are good books are obviously not good books for everybody. . .

The good reader . . . avoids being a bogus reader; to avoid being the kind of

<sup>1</sup>Extract from A. L. A. address at Los Angeles, June 26.



reader who pretends that a certain book which has a great reputation is an exciting experience for him, that, I think, should be the first goal of the person who begins to read. These bogus readers are often clever and they fool even themselves. . . To avoid this for one's self and, as teacher and librarian, to make that rarer and rarer, that I think is an intelligible and an intelligent goal. . .

How do we do it, if we do it? It seems to me we can say in the first place that the good reader is a reader who wishes to make one little room an everywhere. The good reader imports the whole wide universe into his own study; into his own living room; into perhaps his hall bedroom. . .

The good reader making one little room an everywhere concentrates, however, on more human material. After all the room is not the man. The good reader wishes to make one life all lives. William James once said that every human being had latent in him every possibility of being and that every moment of his life he cut off some alternate possibilities. . .

To make one little life all lives, that is the object clearly; one little room an everywhere. Now how to do it? In the first place not by becoming that thing which the universities and the schools are so scandalously stressing and developing, the so-called critical reader. . .

Not the conscious mind, but the unconscious taste for books is what must be developed and that must be developed in order that we may have a capacity to read with immersion. The key word for the education of man is that word immersion. It means to get down into the thing; it means to give yourself to the experience; it means in short *to experience* and not to observe while you are experiencing.

The world is full of critics who try to observe instead of experiencing; it is full of sentimentalists who try instead

of experiencing to sense the fact that they are experiencing. . . Sentimentalists and critics do not make good readers.

A person with an instinctive or a matured capacity to yield himself to the experience, a capacity to yield himself as unconsciously as he yields himself to the processes of digestion, such a person makes ultimately the good reader. . .

Immersion, that is the experience of the whole organism, not mere observation by the mentality, by the intellect as such, leads to an extension both in degree and kind of living, and so indeed, one room does become an everywhere, one life all lives.

Is the nature of this experience clear enough? Ought we to explore a few parallels? One of the mistakes we make, you and I who deal with books almost exclusively, is to think that somehow or other the literary human being, the human being who can arrange words on the page or on the tongue, is the possessor of the greatest, or at least, of unique experiences. This is not so. The kind of experience I have reference to I have myself had many times on the stimulus of other things, works of art and works of Nature.

I remember, for instance, the experience I had when as a boy of 16 I first walked up to Manet's portrait of his mother. I knew about mothers. I had had one and I thought I knew a great deal about her and about my aunts and the mothers of my friends, but I had never understood the reality which runs thru them all. I had never understood the balance in them of the will to live and the willingness to die until, as a boy quite unable to phrase these things I am phrasing now, I stood before that picture—and something happened to me. I saw that Manet, painting his old mother, sitting against a country farmhouse wall, got the pivotal moment in which those two great processes, the will

to live and the willingness to die, were balanced on a fulcrum, and then I knew, tho I couldn't phrase it, what it was all about in a special sort of way.

(Mr Lehman then recapitulated with great beauty of detail certain other vital experiences of his life, among them the dawning in his consciousness of the meaning of the Santa Trinità bridge in Florence and of the rock El Capitan in Yosemite Park.)

Experiences of these sorts . . . are not different from the kinds of experiences we have when we deal with books. The good reader is the reader who opens himself, who breaks down barriers and inhibitions and opens himself to precisely that sort of experience which you and I may have in the theatre, in Yosemite, before a work of art.

The good reader then turns to the good book partly by instinct, partly under your guidance, partly under mine, and every time that he turns he becomes more profoundly instinctive; he discovers always more quickly which book is not for him, perhaps not for anyone a good book and he puts it down. When he finds the good book, he will be accessible to the experience it holds. . .

The good reader is a reader who lays himself open then, I say, to this experience of reading and the experience of reading is a matter of perception by the whole organism. . .

I turn to a third of the war books for a moment—"All quiet on the western front." Even in its truncated and mutilated American version the book offers an experience, and I put it here because, though I find it at least as moving as the other two books, I find the experience less fine.

My instinct for experience after twenty-five years of reading finds this book not quite so fine an experience as the others, and I want, if I can, to tell you why. The book has a theme and the theme is clearly this: it comes out again in discussion and in the undertone of

the work. The boys in the book, all of them out of one schoolroom, propagandized by an infected teacher, a teacher who was eloquent without being thotful, went to war, thotlessly and emotionally, and they were all killed. Now the theme of the book doesn't quite fit with those facts, for the theme is that these boys will, in consequence of having been in the war, of having too young undergone these experiences, be utterly unfitted for the life of peace and reconstruction that is to follow. . .

Gorky's *My childhood* offers the disciplined reader, the reader whose instincts are for whole and thoroging experience, an experience of the highest grade. . . It is Gorky's own story of his early childhood, and in that story there are episodes by the hundred which reveal a saturated consciousness of Russian life. But there is one character in the book which on the peasant level, on the level of instinctiveness and hardly literate being, rises to the quality of being which Jane Austen manifests in herself and which I hardly hesitate to say such people as Molière and Shakespeare manifested in themselves—and that is the character of Gorky's grandmother.

The book tells the story of Gorky's childhood, but the book is the book of Ivanovna. This old woman who drank too much and had a pock-marked face and a bulbous red nose, was a great artist. She was the only kind of great artist that ever matters in the world. She took the material that was at hand and fashioned a great nature out of it. She took the material that was at hand and made herself creative in other people's lives. She knew very early what the rich and happily placed learn only too late in life. She knew that at first you demand pure gold to make your cup, but after a while you are willing to stoop and take the clay at your feet to fashion the ideal goblet of your life. The woman was an artist not only in

her relations with other people, but in some instinctive way, and nobody who has read the passage will ever forget the paragraph in which Gorky tells how to improvise music, the old woman, fat unwieldy and ugly, got out on the floor and began to dance, and how her dancing in spite of everything was a revelation of the joy of being. . . The book offers thru her personality one of those direct and penetrating experiences of life without which you get nowhere as a reader.

I take one last instance, a book which combines, I think, the excellencies of all the books we have been talking about; unquestionably in the minds of people fitted to judge, I believe, one of the great books given to the world by our time. I mean Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex*. . . The life of Elizabeth is too elaborate and intricate and involved a life to present in one book, and, since the author wishes to keep the form of a book he takes one episode, that of Elizabeth and Essex, into which all the threads of that complicated, that unexampled intricacy of life that was called Queen Elizabeth, are gathered, and he presents that episode to you fully. . .

Elizabeth, with a perfect passion for procrastination, with her wobbling, with her international flirtations, Elizabeth with every gift, every manifestation, was the brooding hen; she kept warmth and peace under her wings. For what? So that this thing which she sensed, which she was uniquely fitted to sense, the Renaissance, could come to its complete fruition. The Renaissance was a great period, and there summarized that period one artist and his name was William Shakespeare. So it would seem that, in giving an account of Queen Elizabeth as the brooding hen who kept in the warm, peaceful dark under her wings the creative forces of the Renaissance maturing, it would be inevitable that Shakespeare should be introduced. He appears only as a name at the beginning.

Strachey knew that to present Shakespeare would pull the whole work out of shape. For tho Shakespeare was great, the first artist in words perhaps in the world, Queen Elizabeth was greater, because tho she too was an artist in words, she was that greater, maturing force that made his artistry possible. So instead of showing you what Shakespeare did in the warm brooding dark, he shows you what at the end the tragic Elizabeth is as the verbal spokesman of her age. . .

She, had she not been so busy being a queen, might perhaps have been one of the world's greatest writers. . . One quotation of three lines, to prove her Shakespeare power over words. Essex was dead and the old woman had no more joy in life. She brooded; she pined. She was obviously dying. She smiled faintly and this is what she said (to her favorite godchild, John Harrington), 'When thou dost feel creeping Time at thy gate, these fooleries will please thee less; I am past relish for such matters.'

Who said that, Queen Elizabeth or Shakespeare?

In that daring omission Shakespeare, in that audacious presentation of the height of the power of expression in terms of Elizabeth herself, Strachey completed the experience which the book yields the reader. The experience is this. To immerse one's self for a few hours with all one's organism in a period of wonderful unanimity, in a period of integrity of feeling and thinking, of experimentation and consolidation as yet unrepeatable in the world—that is the sense of the world Strachey had when he wrote; that is the experience he put into the book for the good reader to have when he reads. . .

It seems to me that in ways like this the good reader and the good book come together to make one little room an everywhere, to make one life all lives.

## Letters—Information and Discussion

### Federal Aid for the Blind

In a communication from Mr A. G. S. Josephson of Fairhope, Alabama, concerning the bills in Congress asking annual grants for printing books in braille for the adult blind, he raises the question: Why should not Congress be asked to pass both the Pratt bill and the Crail bill?

Mr Josephson states that if such a sum as asked for, \$200,000, should be available, there would be ample provision for meeting all the needs of the adult blind for books in braille for both recreational, educational and advanced reading. It would also be possible to set aside annually a sufficient amount for a sinking fund for the purpose of filling all the legitimate needs of the libraries for the blind of duplicates of books of the old stocks, as well as for the establishment of new regional libraries when the need for such institutions would make itself felt. He suggested that a general braille board might be established, representing the A. L. A., the American Foundation for the Blind and the Braille Institute of America, with the librarian of Congress as ex-officio chairman, and a common staff for handling the selection and distribution of the books.

Mr Josephson is optimistic enough to think that with joint action by the three bodies, and with a bill endorsed by the Library of Congress, the present unfortunate controversy between bodies and individuals all working for the common good of the blind would be ended.

### Watch Out for Him

A letter sent out by the Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, in regard to the depredation of one R. Hoffman warns against the plausibility of the man imposing on and pilfering from the librarians of that state. His plan is to borrow a book in the reference room, to

read at the table, and then disappear with the book. A number of second-hand dealers have called attention to the fact that they have discovered certain books in their purchases bearing library stamps, and in this way the pilfering of the man was discovered.

The Pennsylvania State Police ask that any information relative to the man, or any instance of loss of books thru the same scheme, be sent to them.

### The White House Conference

The aims and opportunities of these conferences are set out by Edith Guerrier as follows:

The White House conference is made up of a company of experts who are engaged in surveying available resources (other than those offered by the child's environment) for furthering the care, protection and normal development of the children of the United States.

When this survey is completed and the results have been tabulated and classified, plans will be projected not only for making available but for making usable this accumulation of knowledge and information. The conference at which experts are to present preliminary reports will occur in November, 1930. The ideals of the conference are summed up in *The Child's Bill of Rights* drawn up by President Hoover.

#### *The Child's Bill of Rights*

The ideal to which we should strive is that there shall be no child in America:

That has not been born under proper conditions;

That does not live in hygienic surroundings;

That ever suffers from undernourishment;

That does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection;

That does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health;

That has not the complete birthright of a sound mind in a sound body;

That has not the encouragement to express in fullest measure the spirit within, which is the final endowment of every human being.

Next to the press, librarians have the greatest opportunity for disseminating the printed reports and bibliographies which will result from the November conference.

Due notice of the meetings and their programs will be given thru the daily press.

### Books Wanted

To the Editor:

Will LIBRARIES please help me to search for the following two books by John W. M. Lee: A bibliography of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Chiswick Press, 1879; and A handlist of Maryland laws, 1878, *Munsey Magazine*, January 1915.

MRS RUTH LEE BRISCOE  
Librarian

University of Maryland  
Baltimore, Md.

### Twelfth Annual Book Week

Book Week will be observed this year from November 16 to November 22. Libraries and schools alike are preparing to make a good presentation on this, the twelfth anniversary of Children's Book Week.

### Road Map for Research

Editor of LIBRARIES:

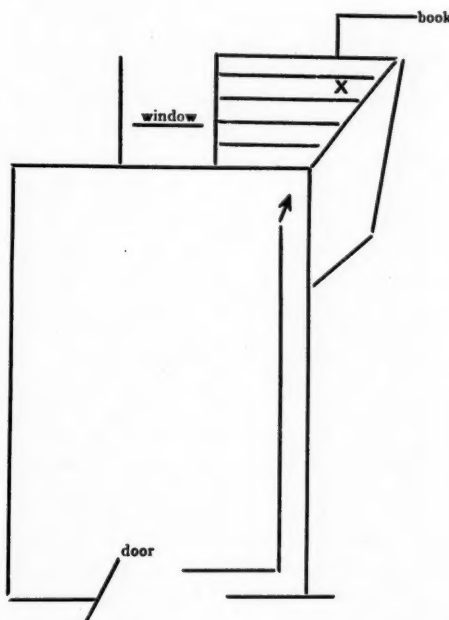
The following is an example of *Diversity in Research* which has recently come to our attention. Road maps for research are an innovation. However the enclosed letter with its accompanying diagram, which is an exact copy with names omitted, of one recently received, proved effective.

The book happened to be dark gray instead of light tan, and the page was 148 instead of 108. Nevertheless, due to the accuracy of the diagram, the lady in question received the information she

desired and will probably continue to use road maps for research in the future.

OLIVE BRUMBAUGH  
Librarian

Albertson public library  
Orlando, Fla.



Fla.  
Aug. 10.1930.

The Librarian of The Albertson Library,  
Orlando, Fla.  
Dear Madam:

I have a request to make of you. Will you please look in the Genealogy Dept, in the corner, to the right of the door, on about the second shelf from the top, facing the door, and there you will see a book bound in light tan. The book is about the second from the corner of the shelf.

Then please look on -about-page 108 for the \_\_\_\_\_ Family, and tell me two things-first who compiled the book and when, and who wrote the history of the \_\_\_\_\_ family as given in the volume.

In some way I lost this information, and I would like very much to have it. I enjoyed using the library and found it very useful.

Very truly, \_\_\_\_\_



### Chatterton and the Library

The Editor, LIBRARIES:

In the interesting article on "The influence of the Public Library on the lives of men and women" which Miss Dorothy M. Black contributed to the July issue of LIBRARIES, it is stated that the boy Thomas Chatterton "was fortunate in obtaining thru the kindness of a local clergyman special permission to browse in the Bristol City library, in those days so jealously guarded from the general public."

While the Bristol City library would much like to be able to claim the "marvellous boy" as one of its famous borrowers, there is, I fear, no foundation for the statement. If Miss Black is able to substantiate it, she will have made an important discovery which hitherto has eluded students of Chatterton's life.

It would appear that Miss Black has quoted from Warton's Inquiry (1782—p. 111), or some later work in which Warton's assertion has been repeated. The theory that Chatterton had access to the City library is negated by the letter written by George Catcott to Bryant, dated May 8, 1782, a copy of which is preserved in Catcott's Letter Book in the local collection of the library. In this letter he states that neither the present nor previous librarian has any recollection of Chatterton using the library. The letter from Benjamin Donne, the librarian, which was included in that sent to Bryant, reads as follows:

Sir:  
In answer to your applying to me to know if Mr Warton's assertion is true that Chatterton used to be often at the Library and that he was introduced to it by the Revd Mr Catcott your brother, I can only answer that I do not recollect that your Brother or any other Person used to frequent the Library whilst I lived in that House. I do not recollect Chatterton having visited it at all; perhaps it might be in Mr Trevenna's time.

Your humble servant,  
Benjamin Donne

Upon receiving Mr Donne's letter, Catcott at once interviewed the Rev Mr

Trevenna, the librarian of the City library from 1762-1764. He, in turn, informed Catcott that he had no recollection of Chatterton visiting the place, adding "It was impossible that Chatterton could have been here, he being then at Mr Colston's School, and very seldom permitted to go abroad."

With regard to the circulating libraries, it is known that Chatterton made some use of these in Bristol, but I am unaware that records are "still preserved to show that between his eleventh and twelfth years he drew out over 70 works, dealing chiefly with history and divinity." His sister (Croft's Love and madness. 1780) says about his tenth year he began to borrow books from the circulating "Library," and between his eleventh and twelfth wrote a "Catalogue of the books he had read to the number of 70," but so far as I know this Catalogue, assuming it was prepared, is not in existence.

It may interest librarians in America to know that an important contribution to Chatterton literature is announced for publication in the early autumn by Ingpen and Grant (London). The author—E. H. W. Meyerstein—deals, *inter alia*, at some length with the reading and book borrowings of the poet in Bristol.

Yours, etc.

JAMES ROSS  
Deputy City Librarian

Public Libraries  
Bristol, England  
July 23, 1930

To the Editor, LIBRARIES:

My thesis, of which the article in the July issue of LIBRARIES is an abstract, was, of course, in great part based upon secondary material, as is implied in the title "The influence of public libraries as revealed through biography and autobiography." Its purpose was to make a collection of evidence on the subject hitherto scattered thruout many volumes. I made no attempt to trace the informa-

tion found in the biographies to their original sources, tho I did try to use books of apparent authenticity.

In the case of Chatterton, my statements were based upon Charles Edward Russell's *Thomas Chatterton, the marvelous boy*, 1908, on pages 128-29 of which the author writes: "The vicar of Temple [Rev Alexander Catcott] had books, and he had more, an influence strong enough to get the boy past the jealously guarded gates of the Bristol Library. . . Once inside of Bristol Library, the boy ranged as far as his time would permit." He also attributes to Chatterton certain scribbblings on the pages of an old Latin dictionary preserved in the library. Mr Russell's acknowledgments, in his preface, of the assistance given him by a member of the Bristol library staff led me to believe his statements in this regard reliable.

In the *Dictionary of national biography*, v.10, p.147, Mr Charles Kent also alludes to Chatterton's introduction to the Bristol library thru the influence of the Rev Catcott, and further writes: "Thence he was enabled to borrow Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Britons*, Fuller's *Church history*, and Holinshed's *Chronicles*."

Thomas Warton writes, in his *Enquiry into the authenticity of the poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, second edition, 1782, p.112: "During his [Chatterton's] lifetime, the Old Library at Bristol was of universal access; and I am most credibly informed that he was introduced to it by Mr Catcott."

I did not find any contradiction of the statements I have quoted, tho my reading included *The True Chatterton*, by John H. Ingram, 1910, in the preface of which (p.7) the author states as one of his objects "to refute old falsehoods."

Mr Ross has, of course, access to information which was not available to me and which has apparently been over-

looked by the biographers whose works I used.

DOROTHY M. BLACK

University of Illinois

September 12, 1930

### An Unwise Inclusion

Editor of LIBRARIES:

I am writing you about a book found in the June issue of the *Booklist*, because it seems to me remarkable that the A. L. A. should recommend a book of this character to American libraries.

The book in question is *America conquers Britain* by Ludwell Denny, and the thesis is that war between Great Britain and the United States is not only possible, but is inevitable. Now, we are accustomed to think that such a book tends to the war mind; it leads people to think of war and victory instead of international law, order, and peace; and as a nation is led to think, so it is likely in time to act. Hence, it is surprising to us that the A. L. A., which we thought really an agency for peace, should recommend a book that points toward war and, notwithstanding disclaimers, incites to war.

In this matter I speak as a foreigner, though a friendly foreigner—but we wonder if the A. L. A. realizes the implications of recommending such a book to its members.

It seems to me that the great hope of the world now depends upon all people of good-will in all countries setting themselves resolutely against war and looking to arbitration and to judicial action to settle the differences which will always arise between nations, even friendly nations. The ideal of the nations of the world living side by side as the individuals in a law-abiding community does not seem to me impossible of realization.

W. J. SYKES

Public library  
Ottawa, Canada

Librarian

Monthly—Except August  
and September

# Libraries

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

216 W. Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois

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## A Multiplicity of Good Things

IT makes one wish that a dual, nay, a triple or quadruple, existence were possible when programs of library meetings such as have been received in the past few weeks are perused. A number of meetings are to be held at the same time, making it necessary to choose which one will be attended by those interested in all of them—a very difficult matter!

Indiana and Ohio associations will hold a joint meeting at Dayton with a most alluring program presented by interesting, attractive speakers, many of them prime favorites of long standing: Alice Tyler, Chalmers Hadley, Louise Prouty, Julia F. Carter, Clarence Sherman, Earl N. Manchester, to name only a few, aided by a number who are known for the excellence of their work, and topped off by outside contributors, as rich cake is by frosting, John McCrea of the Dutton Co., John Langdon-Davis and Dorothy Gordon. Who wouldn't want to go to Dayton?

Then in St. Paul, Minnesota, six of the most progressive library states have scheduled such a conference and such programs as tempt one interested in

library service to set aside every duty that so closely pursues one and plan to start for the Northland at once. The same excellence of material is presented as is found on the Dayton program in greater extent because of the larger field of supply. One thing is certain—the perplexity as to where to listen will not be lessened by the number of prime favorites promised for that meeting—Margaret C. Banning, Mary K. Reely, J. H. Kolb, C. B. Lester, Carroll Streator, Gratia A. Countryman, Anne Carroll Moore, Louise Seaman and Everett Dean Martin, to name only a few, and finishing off with a symphony concert by the celebrated Minneapolis symphony orchestra. And yet, even as at Dayton, one must turn aside from this last feast also, because pride in continuity of attendance in another place calls insistently that the record be not broken.

LIBRARIES has had many a fine experience in all of the groups represented and remembering that, can wish nothing better for all of them than a repetition of the experiences in other places and times.

### A True Gentleman and a Great Librarian

ONE may take it as an unquestioned statement of fact when a man's neighbors of many years frankly say to him:

"A great librarian, a true gentleman, and a devoted lover of human culture, in theory as in practice, was William Eaton Foster."

Mr Foster was one of the first and most helpful friends of the writer in the early days in library work. Not once in the long years of professional touch did

the friendship vary from an inspiring friendliness and a constant bestowal of expression of appreciation and belief in the work which the writer has endeavored to produce in the long years of responsibility. In Mr Foster busy life, as a foremost exponent of library service, he found time to send frequent encouraging comments on what he saw in the pages of this publication. A true and helpful friend has gone. His life has left much to remember.

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**LIBRARY**

### Meeting Places for 1931 and 1932

THE city of New Orleans sent a cordial invitation to the membership at Los Angeles to hold the A. L. A. meeting of 1932 in its midst. The message was brought by Mr D. D. Moore, of the New Orleans public library, and Mr Robert J. Usher, of the Howard Memorial library.

A general feeling of satisfaction and desire to accept the invitation was expressed by many members. A meeting in that region has long been due but a

number of reasons made such a meeting inexpedient before. Now it is highly desirable that the influence of a national library meeting be extended, and the readiness, not to say the eagerness, of the local library circle for such a meeting is most deserving of the attention of those charged with a decision of a meeting place for the A. L. A. There is every reason why the A. L. A. should go to New Orleans, and none against it. Then why not go?

#### A. L. A. Attendance Register

The Registration at Los Angeles was made for—what?

An *Advance Attendance Register* of more than 50 pages was distributed with the programs to those registering at the A. L. A. desk, on payment of \$1. Many names on that list were of persons who were not at the meeting, and the names were arranged alphabetically without regard to geographical situation so that it was a search for the proverbial needle to try to find if anybody was present from—the Philippines!

As no answer to this inquiry was found with any ease, the experience in no wise lessened the feeling of one interested member at least, that the *register of actual attendants should be printed!*

Query No 1: Why should one be afraid to express publicly his opinion that a permanent *Register of Attendance* should be kept?

No 2: Why should one hesitate to say that the expense of the *Advance Attendance Register* is excessive, considering its value?

## The Los Angeles Meeting

FOR the sixth time in its annual peregrinations, the gavel of the president of the A. L. A. called its membership to order on the Pacific Coast. The first meeting was held in San Francisco in 1891; the second was held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905; the third in Pasadena in 1911; the fourth in Berkeley in 1915; the fifth in Seattle in 1925; and the sixth and last was held in Los Angeles in June.

The A. L. A. meeting held in San Francisco was attended by 80 and very largely by those whose heads had been whitened by the snows of years. Less than a dozen representatives at that meeting were from the Pacific Coast. Of the 2,000 persons reported to have been present at the meeting in June, two-thirds were from the region west of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, the distinguishing marks of the assembly in Los Angeles were the number of California badges and the youth of those who wore them. There were in evidence the enthusiasm, the freshness, the inquiring interest that are the characteristics of untarnished zeal. For many, this was the first opportunity afforded them of attending a national meeting of their colleagues.

Judging by the expressions of opinion that were elicited from newcomers during and after the meeting, in some way, distance had lent enchantment to some of the celebrities, as the former were heard to say in rather a lowered tone, on having the identity of one and another pointed out: "O-o-o! is it?" To other members, of the Western slopes, it was also something of a surprise to find that a national meeting was so near like the state meetings to which they had been accustomed for some time.

The hospitality of California abounded in every direction. A large number lingered after the convention in the pleasant atmosphere of seaside and mountain, charmed beyond leaving by the generous entertainment that interspersed the days of vacation.

Few memories that were not full of pleasure survived the meeting. Many would agree with the answer made by the visitor to the hotel representative when he asked if there was anything that was lacking in the arrangement, "at another time it was hoped that the many stairs which seemed to be necessary for such an occasion should all lead downward instead of going up, necessitating so much climbing!"

In many ways it was a holiday jaunt and as such, was worth all the cost. The speakers from outside the circle of librarianship rather carried the banner, both in substance and in presentation. The number of librarians who had betaken themselves to delightful positions on the Pacific Coast were the envy of their colleagues from the more prosaic regions.

From evidence, the members of the A. L. A. Council do not take their duties thereon with any great amount of seriousness, as proceedings could have been stopped more than once if a quorum had been called for, while it was observed that those sitting beyond the confines of the locality set aside for Council members exceeded the number within the circle by a large majority.

It may be said truthfully that the Los Angeles meeting, for a city meeting, was full of pleasure largely due to the hospitality and kindness of Los Angeles librarians and their friends.



### Professional Recognition of Librarians in New York State

The efforts of the New York library association for a number of years to obtain professional recognition of library work in that state met signal success at the spring meeting of the Board of Regents of the Educational department. By a decision reached at that meeting, library work in New York state will in the future rank with teaching and other professions requiring special training, fitness and certification. The Standards of Service apply only to librarians of professional grade, and do not include clerical and janitorial forces. Librarians and assistants in villages of less than 2,000 population are also exempt from the requirements of the Standards.

Every librarian of professional grade in public libraries in New York state will be required to hold a certificate as a condition of legal employment and can qualify for such certificate on the basis of his present position, education, training, and period of experience. The Standards provide for advancement from a lower grade to a higher grade certificate by securing additional educational or professional credits outside of the library without further change in certificate, except added credit for each two years of experience.

A certificate valid in one library will be valid for a position of the same grade in any other library in the state, and records concerning the professional and educational status of every library worker will be on file at Albany. In taking this step, New York state has become the first definitely to recognize library work as a profession.

Every librarian in the state is assumed to be competent to hold the position he now occupies, and is to be given a certificate to that effect.

If, however, the position held should become vacant, the candidate for the

vacancy must possess the qualifications required by the Standards.

Various certificates definitely represent graded credits for formal education or professional training. Lack of the highest grade will not prevent a holder of a lower grade certificate from advancing to the highest in the library. The qualifications offered will be ruled upon by the Professional Education bureau at Albany.

The lowest grade certificate must be renewed at the end of each year. This is to call the attention of the candidate to his need for further education, and also to avoid giving a professional certificate to those who expect to be engaged in library work only temporarily.

The scheme seems to have been thought out carefully and provides logically for professional standards from the highest to the lowest grades in libraries.

### Honors for Librarians

Recognition of worthwhile service and accomplishment in their life work was bestowed on a number of librarians in the season devoted to the graduating exercises in the commencement season. An unusual number of these were women, all of such standing that the honors were justly bestowed. Among these may be noted the degree of Litt.D. bestowed on Nina E. Browne, archivist and librarian, by her Alma Mater, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Miss Brown represented the bibliographical work prepared and issued by the A. L. A. in its early years, and her name will be found connected with much that was of value in those days and on which many of the recent developments are rested.

The honorary degree of doctor of library science was conferred upon Sarah Byrd Askew of the New Jersey Public Library commission at the ninth annual commencement of the New Jersey College for Women, June 7.

Mrs Henry J. Carr received the degree of master of arts at the commencement exercises of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, at which institution 52 years ago, she earned her degree of bachelor of science and later received her degree of master of science. Mrs Carr is well known to the membership of the A. L. A. by her long and faithful service as its chronicler.

Mary Elizabeth Cobb, B.L.S., N.Y.L. S., librarian of the State College for Teachers, Albany, received the master's degree at the June convocation of the University of Chicago.

The University of Georgia has conferred the degree of doctor of letters upon Jessica Hopkins who succeeds Tommie Dora Barker as librarian of the Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Eleanor S. Upton, of the Yale University library staff, received the Ph.D. degree at the June convocation of the University of Chicago.

#### **Celebration of Washington's Birthday in 1932**

The United States Commission for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932 has at last been appointed and is under way.

The associate directors of the celebration are Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, and Representative Sol Bloom of New York. The commissioners are the president of the United States, vice-president of the United States, and speaker of the House of Representatives. In addition, there are seven presidential commissioners representing public spirited organizations, together with a congressional committee. The historian is Professor Albert Bushnell Hart. Headquarters will be in the Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

The observance of the bi-centennial of George Washington's birth is not to be in the form of an exposition or other

material display. It is intended to be an expression of America's appreciation of the life and service of the nation's greatest citizen. The Commission is planning that this idea shall be observed in every spot in the country, and there is to be no concentration of effort in any single place. Every state is to have a state commission to work in coöperation with the national commission. The cause is for better citizenship and better Americanism thruout the United States.

Librarians, as well as everyone else, are asked to coöperate in promoting such a splendid program.

Special attention will be paid to Washington portraits and letters. A committee has been selected to determine which portrait of George Washington, of the many in existence, bears the closest resemblance to him. Another committee is to discover heretofore unpublished letters of Washington. This latter will prove to be a more difficult task.

Congress has authorized the publication of Washington's writings. Dr John C. Fitzpatrick of the Library of Congress has been selected to edit this work. When completed, these writings will form a Congressional memorial of the United States to the nation's most revered son. The committee does not ask anyone to part with original documents or copies, but merely requests the privilege of examining such letters and, if found authentic, to be permitted to make reprints of them. Every effort is being made to locate such letters in order, to use the words of Associate-Director U. S. Grant 3d, "to present to all Americans a composite picture of the Father of His Country thru his writings—his physical appearance, his thots and actions, and his ideals."

The celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth will begin on February 22, 1932, and continue until Thanksgiving Day of the same year.

### Death's Toll

Miss Anna G. Rockwell, a pioneer in modern library service and for 27 years librarian of the New Britain Institute, New Britain, Conn., died at Hartford, June 19.

Miss Rockwell was the daughter of an able physician in his day, and she early decided upon the physician's career, which showed real independence at a time when women doctors were not too well received. She was compelled to give up the study of medicine after a year, and later she entered the State library school at Albany where she made a fine record. After this, she served in the Aguilar library in New York City, the Otis library at Norwich, Conn., and in 1893 went to New Britain. In her years of service she made the New Britain library an important factor in the lives of all classes of citizens, and built up a well-rounded book collection besides supplying ideas to the state association and starting several of her assistants upon their way as librarians.

After her resignation from New Britain, Miss Rockwell went to Newark where she did some special work for Mr Dana, later taking charge of the Beals Memorial library at Winchendon, Mass. She was obliged to retire in the summer of 1929, and returned to New Britain where she remained to the delight of her friends until the time of her going.

Harriet S. Wright, of the New York public library, who served with Miss Rockwell for 14 years, says of her:

I am so greatly indebted to Anna Gaylord Rockwell that I wish to pay tribute to her—a librarian who had both the desire and the ability to give her library associates full opportunity for development.

Miss Rockwell was expressing her liberalism and a rare understanding of changing local conditions as she built up a notable book collection for the use of the whole community. She encouraged the public and the staff to participate in the selection of those books. Even a newcomer and a mere underling at that, was privileged to know some of the difficulties

of library administration and could experience all the ups and downs of this adventure with books. It was necessary to think as well as to act if one would follow Miss Rockwell's example. However much we were stimulated by her brilliant mind and originality, no one of us aspired to match wits with Miss Rockwell. We noted how well she wrote—like no one else. She spoke concisely and always to the point, as once when she said of an article she had prepared: "This paper is written but not spelled." She continually regaled and refreshed everyone with her quips and keen sallies of humor, oftenest turned against herself.

It was in her nature to think of others first; of herself last, if at all. She was almost prodigal in her generosity and so well endowed with brains, wit and a free spirit that she could afford to do without the material possessions which poorer souls must have.

Her generosity, her wisdom, her wit are unforgettable.

Leonard A. Busby, for 29 years a member of the board of directors of The John Crerar library, and president of the board since 1929, died on September 9.

Mr Busby, in the midst of the busy life of an administrator and a man of public affairs, took a very great interest in public enlightenment. He was, as one of his associates said on the occasion of his death, a man to whom the word fear was unknown when he knew he was right. He ruled the affairs under his hand with a painstaking conscientiousness and with an unvarying kindness. I should like to record that during several years of contact with Mr Busby, as an administrative officer of The John Crerar library, he never failed to comprehend and react considerably to every movement emanating from the librarian's office intended to improve the library's public service or the comfort and welfare of the library staff.

I know that my predecessor, Dr C. W. Andrews, had the same experience with Mr Busby. Being interested in natural history and in technical devices and inventions of many kinds, Mr Busby personally tested the efficiency of our service on a number of occasions. This

helped him to understand the work of the library, even tho he never interfered with details of administration and service except so far as to insure the greatest possible usefulness of the library in its relation with the public of Chicago. Mr Busby's memory among his colleagues and with the staff of the library will remain green forever.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY

Joseph Gilpin Pyle, librarian of the James Jerome Hill reference library of Saint Paul, Minnesota, died on July 27 at the age of 77 years.

Mr Pyle was born at Calvert, Maryland. He graduated from Yale University in 1877 and came to Minnesota a short time later to take a professorship. He was engaged in newspaper service until 1905. From 1905 until 1916 he was engaged in research and financial statistics work. In 1912, Mr Hill confided to him his plans for the founding of a free reference library in Saint Paul, and in 1916, formally appointed him librarian of the projected institution. The library opened on December 20, 1921. Mr Pyle continued as librarian until his death. Widely known as author, editor and librarian, he was the authorized biographer of James J. Hill, whose life he published in 1917.

Lucy Sawyer, wife of Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, died very suddenly on August 31 at Sunset, Maine, where she had been passing the summer. Her sister and eldest son were with her, but Dr Bostwick had returned to St. Louis some two weeks before. The funeral took place in Litchfield, Conn., and she was buried in the family plot there, on September 2.

Mrs Bostwick had had abnormally high blood pressure for several years and recognized its possibilities. She was, however, in robust health up to the very moment of her death. She collapsed in the Sunset post-office while looking over her mail.

Mrs Bostwick shared her husband's interest in libraries and librarians. She was a frequent attendant at A. L. A. meetings, and in 1923 read a paper before the Readers' round-table. Her circle of friends in the library profession was very large, not because of her husband's prominence but thru her own charming personality.

Of her three children, the eldest, Andrew Linn, is at the head of the Stations department in the St. Louis public library, Elmore is in the insurance business in Seattle and a daughter, Esther, has been for many years a confirmed invalid.

Mrs Bostwick had an abiding interest in persons; and those who met her rarely failed to respond to it.

She was the author of a considerable quantity of fugitive verse, which has not been collected in book form.

William Eaton Foster, for 50 years head of Public library, Providence, R. I., died on September 10 at his home in Providence.

Mr Foster was made librarian emeritus in February, 1929, when his friends and associates celebrated the occasion in a most generous fashion. [See LIBRARIES, p. 97-98.]

Mr Foster was the last of the old line of librarians whose peculiar places will not be supplied in the present era with that which, in his day, laid the foundation soil for the effective sowing of seed that, in this latter day, has fruited into what is called "effective library service." Mr Foster remained to the end a shining exponent of that indefinable something called "library spirit" that did so much to create intelligent appreciation of the value of books—a thing of so fine a texture that it has in a large measure passed away in the more or less heedless material development of latter-day public service in which, in too many instances, the library, unfortunately, has joined. The Providence *Bulletin* said of Mr Foster:

Mr Foster became a librarian because he was passionately devoted to Matthew Arnold's definition of culture which is, as we recall it in paraphrase, the knowing of all the best the world has thought and said. Today the head of a "library system" need not have (and too seldom has) the qualification of loving good books as he had to have it in the days when Mr Foster started. There are innumerable agencies now for the education of persons who take up the profession of librarian, but the emphasis which library trustees place is on the administrative ability of the chief librarian rather than on his cultural genius.

How shall be answered the question which is raised: What was it that inspired this profound, quiet-spoken and gently distinguished man to build up the institution that has played, and is playing, so admirable a part in the development of thought and feeling in this city where so many conflicting currents of civilization have met?

One may guess at the secret of that mental equilibrium. The distinguishing quality of Mr Foster's personality was his familiarity with and knowledge of the world of letters, not only of today but of all times. He lived long enough to know that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and he possessed his soul in patience knowing that above, and below, and around, thru change and stress and ardor still exist the eternal verities.

The Davison Memorial library at Middlebury College, Vermont, was dedicated, July 21, with appropriate ceremonies. The library, unique in its mountain location, possesses one of the most complete collections of autographed copies of contemporary writings in the country.

Among the 80 autographed books displayed at the dedication were volumes by: Robert Frost, Edwin Markham, Mrs Grace Hazard Conklin, Grant Overton, Mrs Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Louis Untermeyer, Mrs Jean Starr Untermeyer, Isabel Paterson, Walter Prichard Eaton, William Hazlett Upson, Philip Dunning, Fred Lewis Pattee, Henry S. Canby, John Macy, Stanley T. Williams, Kenneth Murdock, George P. Baker and James S. Wilson.

### A Quiet Hour in the Paris Library<sup>1</sup>

Henry Justin Smith

A foreign visitor to Paris in a spare half hour may decide to do a little reading. If so, what more natural than that he should drop into the *Bibliothèque Nationale*? It is near the center of town and has a good-sized reading room and a lot of books.

To get into the building is not so hard. You enter a huge outer portal leading to a court. At this gate you throw away your cigarette, for smoking, even in the court, is forbidden. All right.

You push gingerly at a swinging door, which has some sort of official notice telling you just how to push it. Very well. Now you are inside the library and the reading room is visible just ahead. Through glass apertures you can see quite a number of people reading. Removing your hat, you open this inner door and start to march down the aisle.

S—s—s! A loud hiss from a guardian sitting at a desk by the door. You have no card of entrance.

Sorry. Where do you get this card? Why, at the secretariat.

After a little trouble you find the secretariat down a hallway to the left. And what is it that "*monsieur desire*"? Well, he desires just to read a few minutes. To study? Why, yes, call it that if you choose. He was just thinking of looking at a book during a spare hour.

Very good. He may have a card entitling him to visit the library for three days. If he will please fill out a certain form, etc.

It seems hardly worth while to *deranger* the secretariat to this extent just to look over a book, or the latest magazines, but the thing is started. Fill out this form, please, stating what you want,

<sup>1</sup>Taken from *Chicago Daily News*, June 4, with permission of Mr Smith. It was intended as a bit of humor by the writer who read for several weeks in the Paris library quite in accord with the wise rules used therein to protect the very valuable volumes in the library.

The modernistic drawing used by the *Daily News* added greatly to the humor of the story.



and where you were born, and when, and where you are living in Paris. Write it in ink, please. What, you can't make the pen perform? Well, do the best you can. And—25 centimes, please.

Now you are fixed for three days. Of course, you are going to sail tomorrow and you only want to look at a book or two, just for a few minutes. Well, you might as well pass the time filling out forms and all that. Anyway, they can't keep you out of the reading room now very well. It's only 11:30, and that gives you three-quarters of an hour before the luncheon appointment.

You enter the big Salle (after the guardian scrawls something on your card) and are so struck by its beauty—the beauty of misty rays from the skylight, of bleary old paintings, of vast ranks of books in pale colors—that you aren't so anxious about reading. But continue. Never fail to finish what you begin in France no matter how intricate the pursuit.

There is a large desk, upstage, center, and three persons sit importantly behind it. Go up there and say to one of them, "I'd like to look at a book; any book will do." Ha, Ha! You just try it.

Get out your lame and wobbly French now and tell 'em what you want. Or stealthily filch from the desk one of the yellow slips, which seems to be the thing on which you write down the name of your book. What shall the book be? Well—er—say a history of Spain. By jove, you can't think of a title! Consult the catalog. Where is it? Oh, there it is. So you look through a few volumes containing millions of paper slips and dig out a title and you write this on the yellow document, which you pass timidly up to the florid-faced chap with the jutting mustache.

He looks blankly at you and spills a quart of words. You think them over carefully and decide that he asked: "Have you chosen your place?"

Why, no—never thought of it. But, sure enough, there are a whole multitude of fenced-in reading desks, each with a number over it. You select the nearest, and, having marked the number on your yellow slip, you pass this up again, more confidently. However—

"Have you *marked* your place?" he demands, this time.

Marked it? Ah, you get him. He doesn't so much mean you are to carve your initials on it as put something down, say an umbrella or your pocketbook, so nobody else can take it away—your place, though he might pinch the pocketbook.

Well, now you are progressing, and it's only five to 12. But, hang it, the yellow slip doesn't seem to work! The guardian, giving you a mean look, suggests that you make out a white one, with many more things to fill in. Examining it, you see that here also you are expected to give your full name and your address, and all the rest; likewise, you must put down here the title, the author's name, and—good heavens!—the date when the book was published, and the city it was published in. Gosh, you just haven't got those facts! You must go back to the catalog, look at 600 clips again, and find all the data. This done, you have filled everything down to the last dotted line when you observe something about "*cote*." Now, does that mean "cost," "dove-cote," or "side," or what? Guess it means "side." But it can't be important. Let it go. Take back the document to the desk and see if, since it's now noon and you have only fifteen minutes left, they won't overlook "*cote*."

The deuce they will! That seems to be the most important part of it. What "*cote*" are you on? God knows. The guardian—in fact, all three of them—regards you now as though you were trying to break into the Louvre after dark. In despair, you mark down something in the space—anything that occurs

to you, say the price of A. T. & T. yesterday—and the ruse works!

But they are still hissing at you. What can be wrong now?

What is that word they are hissing? Tank, bank, ankle—ah, it's "*encre*." Hah, you couldn't fool us, M. de Moustachio—you want the thing written in ink, not pencil.

You are perfectly right. The dignity of the *Bibliothèque* demands ink, and you ought, since your writing on the form is going into the permanent archives of this place, to be perfectly willing to use ink. Do it over, old fellow; that's the way. And be sure you give your name exactly as before, and fill out *everything*. The slightest deviation, and you won't get that book you are so anxious to read before lunch time.

So at last you turn in the completed form, and all three of the guardians inspect it—and, by jumping Moses, they pass it! *They pass it*. Hurray! These French systems aren't so hard after all. But now where's the book? No one seems to be bringing it. A few minutes pass. You at least must appeal to the guardian. He is surprised to see you standing there.

What do you want?

Why, just the—just the book.

With a heavy frown he bursts out: "Return to your place and the book will be brought you." After the third repetition this becomes clear.

So at last everything is set. You go and sit down at your inclosure. You sit and watch the hands of the clock creep from 12:05 to 12:10. You realize that John will be waiting for you over at the Cafe de la Paix. But he won't mind. Isn't it European custom to be a quarter of an hour late for appointments?

Twelve-fifteen. Twelve-twenty. You examine the beautiful skylight, the wonderful old paintings and busts; you think, hazily, "Wonder what cellar he

had to go down to for that book." You murmur to yourself, "Probably better try the stalls on the Seine next time."

Twelve-thirty.

A sour-looking man with an arm-load of books passes along and disdainfully tosses one upon your desk.

It is the volume you asked for, but—curses on the catalog!—it's in Spanish, and of that language you know not a word.

However, compared to getting started on a little casual reading at the *Bibliothèque* it would be a simple matter to learn Spanish.

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The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced that \$425,000 has been voted to enable certain widely distributed liberal arts colleges in the United States to improve the effectiveness of their libraries in undergraduate teaching. The bestowal of money for college library buildings and books will be held in abeyance for the present, and aid will be offered to a selected number of colleges where, under modern methods of instruction which seek to acquaint the student with books rather than with a textbook, the libraries were being subjected to demands from students and professors, beyond the limits of the annual college budget.

After a survey of the college library situation, under the chairmanship of W. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan, and others eminent in educational lines, a careful study of the problems of college libraries as distinguished from those of professional and technical schools was made, and upon this investigation the Corporation based its grants.

The aim will be to meet the great demands for books for general undergraduate reading purposes. A list contains the names of 30 colleges, to which have been assigned annual grants over a period of two to five years.

### A. L. A. Meetings at Los Angeles, 1930

Several days were spent by librarians from all parts of the country on their journey toward "the golden west" and the meetings of the A. L. A. in the annual gathering of 1930. Sunday noon, June 22, saw the arrival of the first train which was followed by others 'till late next day.

#### General sessions

They talked of "a special train to A. L. A.," but from comments heard on every side there were several special trains. Large numbers came on all the fast trains, starting from Chicago and Kansas City via the Santa Fé. The stop-over privileges were so generous that almost every station of size added to the library pilgrims. A considerable number, judging by speech, came from afar but for the most part the "unconducted" were from the South and the immediate vicinity traversed.

The Biltmore Hotel is an ideal place for a convention, even for such a particular group as "A. L. A." By Monday evening, librarians were in full force, and reunions were the order of the time every day in lobbies, halls and foyers 'till late hours.

Monday evening saw a gala event in color and smiles at the first general session. A beautiful room was filled with many, many ladies in gay attire with a few men in solemn black and white waist coats, and with a few still in ordinary summer attire.

President Monnette gave a very hearty welcome to the visitors in glowing terms of compliment and with the true fervor of a Californian that could not hide his pride in his state. Poetry and fancy, advice and implication, mingled in an eloquent address. President Keogh made a plea for more cultural scholarship in library service, putting it alongside of practical administration as a valuable asset in public

libraries, as he might also call for practical administration in college libraries.

After the meeting, the crowd adjourned to the Public library for a reception and dancing, but the multitude who strove to be present made locomotion thither most difficult. The suspicion was expressed that if the men who were expected to receive and be received wished to escape from that duty, they were greatly assisted by the location of the passage ways that it was necessary for the crowd to traverse to arrive at the place. The library rooms were open for the visitors' pleasure and were greatly enjoyed.

The second general session was devoted to a discussion of The Library movement in California, beginning with County libraries discussed by Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian, and followed by one of the most entertaining addresses of the week on the story of California libraries development,<sup>1</sup> by Althea Warren, assistant librarian of Los Angeles public library. Nathan van Patten, director of Stanford University library, discussed College libraries and Ella S. Morgan of Los Angeles presented School libraries. The session closed with an interesting presentation of The Huntington library by Max Farrand.

At the third general session, on Friday morning, after disposing of matters of business, the new president elect of the University of California, Robert G. Sproul, came to the platform somewhat unknown and unsung among librarians. A splendid address on The Place of the library in higher education by President Sproul gave him a high rating by his audience as to his understanding of the library problem, and his address was followed by pronounced and hearty applause. From various directions has come a request for printing of this ad-

<sup>1</sup>This address will be given in a later number of LIBRARIES.

dress in full. It probably will appear in the *Proceedings*, to be followed by reprints obtainable from A. L. A. Headquarters. Levering Tyson, field representative of the American association for Adult education, discussed The New aspects of adult education—alumni and radio education.

The closing meeting on Saturday afternoon covered the fourth general session. The reports of the proceedings are to be found in those of the various sections.

#### Council meetings

Two meetings of the Council were held, one on Tuesday morning and one on Saturday morning. Reports on various matters were offered.

#### Library revenues

In his report to the Council on the survey of the Committee on library revenues, Mr S. H. Ranck, chairman, explained that never before has an attempt been made to determine how many libraries in America are supported by trust or endowment funds. Altho far from complete, the following findings were made:

There are 611 libraries in the United States with trust funds totaling approximately \$36,260,705, an average of nearly \$60,000 an institution.

New York has the largest number of endowed libraries.

Out of 413 libraries in Massachusetts, 252 have trust or endowment funds, with 22 of them entirely supported without taxation.

States with trust or endowment funds for libraries in the million dollar group include the following: Illinois, \$7,254,000; Kentucky, \$1,185,531; Maine, Bangor alone, with a population of 27,000, has a trust fund of more than \$800,000; Maryland, \$10,355,865; Massachusetts, 82 libraries endowed; New Hampshire, 115 libraries with funds of \$1,273,409; Pennsylvania, \$4,966,040; in Rhode Island, Providence alone has \$4,000,000; Vermont, \$1,482,619. Many of the reports are not complete and in many western states there were no libraries with endowment or trust funds reported.

Following Mr Ranck's report, the A. L. A. Council approved the following resolution:

That the states and provinces be requested to include in their statistics of

libraries of their states and provinces, information with reference to trust and endowment funds in addition to income from gifts and taxation.

In recognition of her devotion to the cause of fine music, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge was voted an honorary member of the A. L. A. at the national conference in Los Angeles, June 23-28.

At the Saturday meeting of the Council, it was voted to cooperate with the U. S. Commission on illiteracy.

The A. L. A. Council voted its approval of the bill now before Congress, authorizing the designation of depositories for public documents, and for other purposes. The provisions of the bill have been endorsed by the A. L. A. Committee on public documents.

#### Books for the blind

Three bills are in Congress asking Federal aid in providing books for the blind. Miss Gillis, chairman of the A. L. A. Commission on the blind, asked support of the Pratt bill in Congress which provides \$100,000 for L. C. Another bill in Congress asks \$100,000 to provide and distribute braille books for the Braille Institute and for all libraries depending on it for books for a number of blind readers. A bill by A. G. S. Josephson of Alabama asks two and one-half million dollars for books to be circulated for the educated blind people, and \$10,000 for annual service for educating the blind. The A. L. A. Executive board had approved the Pratt bill and the Council proceeded to do the same.

#### Journal of Discussion

A donation of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Foundation available January 1, 1931, for starting the proposed *Journal of Discussion* was announced. The plan provides that A. L. A. shall appoint an editor to assist the general editor of the University of Chicago where the journal is to be located. Mr Milam moved that the plan be approved by the Council,

seconded by Mr Ranck, and aye was voted by 10 persons!

"It will endeavor to publish studies from writers, of an extent and character which may make it difficult for other periodicals to carry them. Reviews of important publications on library science and bibliography, particularly in languages other than English, may be emphasized; so also movements and projects in library and bibliographic circles of foreign countries."

Following a report on the White House Conference on child health and protection, the A. L. A. Council adopted a resolution of coöperation, to be sent to Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairman of the conference.

Increasing public interest in the subject of genealogy has made it a matter of especial concern to libraries, according to Orra E. Monnette, president of the Los Angeles library board, who submitted a resolution at the final session of the A. L. A. Council, asking that "the American Library Association appoint a committee on genealogical coöperation to study the requirements in this field and report its findings and recommendations to the association."

The resolution was referred to a committee for consideration and report to the Council.

#### Officers elected

The following officers were elected at the final session:

##### President

Adam Strohm, librarian of the Public library, Detroit, Mich.

##### First vice-president

Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

##### Second vice-president

Charlotte Templeton, librarian of Public library, Greenville, S. C.

##### Treasurer

Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.

##### Trustee of Endowment fund

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

##### Members of the Executive board

Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale Univer-

sity, and retiring president of the A. L. A. Margaret Mann, professor, Department of library science, University of Michigan.

##### Members of the Council

Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California; Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie library and Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh; Florence Overton, supervisor of branches, New York public library; Louise Prouty, librarian, Main library, Public library, Cleveland; Beatrice Winsor, librarian of Newark public library and director of Newark museum.

For the unexpired term of the late W. O. Carson of Toronto

Gerard R. Lomer, director of Library school and professor of Library administration, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

#### Sections and round-tables

The County Libraries section and the Small Libraries section listened to papers, even as they have done for many years, describing what they are and giving interesting episodes in connection with their work. Description of charging books by the Dickman Company was read to a large group, at first, that could find seats. The length of the address was somewhat overdone and many left before the end of the speech. Mr Ulveling gave a good resumé of the main points of the "cafeteria" plan of charging and won favor for it, both for substance and brevity. (LIBRARIES will present his paper later.)

In the afternoon, the Hospital Libraries section had an interesting meeting with a doctor and a trained nurse on the program, speaking high appreciation of the value of library service and giving the librarians a chance to tell the trials, not of serving patients, but of lack of appreciation on the part of nurses and doctors in complying with library rules. Lively discussions took place.

#### Lending section

The Lending section met Thursday morning with Constance Ewing of the Portland library association, Oregon, presiding.

In opening the meeting, Miss Ewing mentioned the unconscious attitude on



the part of the rest of the library to treat circulation departments as the haughty sisters treated Cinderella. With gentle irony she explained that such a section might not hope to find among its members one who would be capable of commanding attention. For which reason, a speaker was imported whom the officers knew everyone would be able to understand. This person, who was chosen as fulfilling the ideal in every way, was Mr B. H. Lehman, professor of English at the University of California in Berkeley. His address, entitled *The Good reader and the good book*<sup>1</sup>, was a rare treat, even for an audience of librarians.

#### Reducing current fiction for libraries

Marguerite L. Gates, head of the Lending department of the Public library, Newark, N. J., followed Dr Lehman's address with a paper treating the idea of reducing the amount of current fiction purchased for public library use. Miss Gates had previously distributed a leaflet by John Cotton Dana entitled "Now that everybody has enough to read, what should libraries do?" The distribution of this address was intended to show that it was never Mr Dana's intent to even suggest that libraries give up fiction entirely. A certain misapprehension having arisen at the 1929 mid-winter conference regarding Mr Dana's attitude toward the fiction problem, Miss Gates chose to concern herself largely in correcting the misunderstanding regarding the policy in vogue in the Newark public library's purchase of fiction.

She started her address with the arguments made at the midwinter Chicago meeting against reducing the purchase of current fiction, quoting them as:

- 1) That we thus make of ourselves prigs or pruders;
- 2) That there exists as much trashy nonfiction as fiction, and that fiction may also be classic;
- 3) That reducing the quality of ephem-

eral fiction in our libraries means that we will no longer supply the "best books for the greatest number" and will at the same time become keepers of commercial publications only;

4) And that there will be left no pure enjoyment in our reading matter, and moreover the government says it is our business to supply pure enjoyment.

She made it clear that the Dana reprint brings out the following points:

1) That the volume of print has enormously increased in the last 25 years;

2) That a large proportion of the reading done by Americans today, other than literature borrowed from libraries, amounts annually to 19,825,000,000 publications. That these publications consist of newspapers and story magazines; and the story magazines alone amount to three times more than the number of publications borrowed from libraries.

3) That during these 25 years the kind and quality of print production in this country has changed, and the use made of print in libraries, as elsewhere, has changed.

One vital conclusion she presented in the form of a question—"The question is not 'is fiction unworthy of a place in a public library,' but to what extent should a public library in the present circumstances go on buying novels without considering all these factors."

She quoted a statement made in 1904 by Mr Dana which she felt no less true today than it was twenty-five years ago: "If printing was a happy thought and books are not a curse, then novels must be praised. They belong, with the dramas and the poems, among the good things which make our heritage; which unite men by community of thought and feeling; which make it a joy to have the art of reading; and give us simple pleasures, strong emotions, knowledge of our fellows, and sympathy with all mankind."

She showed how even then, Mr Dana was trying to limit the number of novels bought until gradually "the novels in the Newark fiction room have been raised to the level where are found only novels generally admitted by critics to be most likely to give permanent pleasure, because of their skill in diction, plot or characterization."

<sup>1</sup> Prof Lehman's address will doubtless be given full place in the *Proceedings*. A representation of it will be found on pp. 336-339.—Editor.

In conclusion, she showed why Mr Dana felt that current novels not tested by time should not be sought in the public library—quoting his own words regarding a measuring stick with which to judge: "A good general guide in art, in belles-lettres, in fiction, poetry and drama is this: Those things which have pleased the most people for the longest time are the better. The better book is the one that gives the greater pleasure."

Some of the points of Dr Bostwick's address were most engaging. He said that the line which libraries draw between fiction and nonfiction is an arbitrary one. The assumption that all fiction is trivial and all nonfiction is worthwhile is wrong. The discussion should be about good books and bad books, rather than about fiction and nonfiction. There is just as much good history and good psychology in fiction as in nonfiction. There is something in the human mind which welcomes the narrative presentation. This is why fiction is read twice as much as nonfiction. Dr Bostwick called such books as the *Story of philosophy*, by Durant, and *Microbe hunters*, by DeKruif, examples of modern books that are popular on account of the form into which they have been cast.

In his standards for librarians to use in choosing fiction, he said: A book 1) may be good literature; 2) may give a presentation of truth; and 3) may present a morality which is bad for the life of the race. If a book be good in all these ways, it is superlatively right. If it be good in one and not in two or three, it should be left to the particular librarian to compare it with the temper of the community before deciding about its purchase. A book may be purchased for city "A" which may not be good for city "B."

Dr Bostwick said due emphasis should be given to all classes of literature. It is not essential that books shall be "hard

reading." Dr Bostwick drew an analogy between the tender beefsteak and fiction—it need not be tough in order to be a good one. He thought reading of fiction provides an easy way in which to secure ideas.

Milton J. Ferguson, newly appointed librarian of the Brooklyn public library, had charge of the discussion based on the preceding papers. These short talks were opened by Helen E. Haines of Pasadena. Miss Haines agreed with Mr Bostwick that there is no real basis for a discussion of the elimination of fiction from public libraries. Libraries which have well-selected fiction collections do well to be proud of them, but they should be aware of the problem presented regarding a timely acquisition of worthwhile new fiction. She felt that many of such books touch upon a great world of beauty, and their newness should not cause delay in acquiring them. She urged slowness of action and careful deliberation before libraries begin cutting down their fiction purchases.

Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland public library, said that never before has the general reading public been so well informed as to the output of books as now, and never before has the insistence for the better books been so great. She admitted that in Cleveland the increasing percentage of fiction demanded gives some concern. Last year the public library installed a rental collection, the annual income from which was in excess of \$6,000. Public libraries should help train good readers to read good books. Book collections in public libraries are better than those of the circulating libraries, and the public libraries should continue to buy good fiction. Since tax money is collected for other phases of public recreation, she felt that the purchase of fiction is a laudable use of public funds under the present situation.

Susan T. Smith, of the Berkeley public library, implied that the main reason

for having fiction in a library is to serve as a bait to lure the public into the library. Libraries try to get people inside to take something outside they hadn't intended to take upon entry. She thot libraries should spend their funds as wisely as possible, trying to get as many books that the people want as is possible.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Chairman, Esther Johnson, in charge of Central circulation, Public library, New York City; vice-chairman, Pauline M. McCaulay, assistant-librarian, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Maryland; secretary, Florence Bradley, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

#### State library meetings

State librarians conferred as to relative merits of different phases of state work. A committee was appointed to report later on the consolidation of state activities under one department.

#### League of library commissions

The League of library commissions held its annual meeting on Thursday. In the absence of the president, Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Indiana State library, presided; Beverly Wheatcroft of Georgia, acting as secretary.

Thomas H. Elson, an official of Kiwanis International, told of the two major objectives of the organization: the under-privileged child and closer relations between the farmer and the city man, pointing out that library service was closely related to both projects. During the past year, 63 Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada engaged in library work, by furnishing library funds; purchasing children's books; developing rural county "rolling" libraries; aiding high-school libraries; coöperating in the observance of Book Week; providing books for prisons and institutions; and in bond issues and campaigns for library funds and buildings.

Mr Elson urged librarians to call on local clubs for whatever type of assistance was most needed, suggesting that they could be particularly helpful in working for bond issues, and in creating favorable sentiment toward increases in financial support from city administrations. A message from Mr Parker, executive secretary of Kiwanis International, expressed his approval of county library development and gave assurance of his hearty support. In conclusion, Mr Elson urged a closer coöperation between librarians and Kiwanians, recommending that library speakers appear on local and district programs, assuring them a warm welcome everywhere.

Milton J. Ferguson gave a brief report of the Louisiana demonstration with the announcement that a bill to appropriate \$21,000 annually for the continuance of the work is pending in the Legislature of that state.

H. Norman Lidster, chairman of the Public Library commission, British Columbia, told of the work begun in March, last, in his Province under a five-year grant by the Carnegie Foundation, giving a graphic picture of the difficulties encountered in such a large territory containing so much rugged and sparsely settled country.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Leora J. Lewis, South Dakota; first vice-president, Essae M. Culver, Louisiana library commission; second vice-president, Adeline J. Pratt, Maryland library commission; secretary-treasurer, Jane Morey, Missouri library commission; member of Executive board, Malcolm J. Wyer, Denver, Colorado.

#### Library work with children

The Tuesday meeting of the Section for library work with children took the form of a library family discussion of some of the problems in the selection and purchase of books for children's librarians. Ralph Munn, librarian of the

Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, presented the subject of The Library's budget for children's books, which was ably discussed by Miss Porter of Seattle. Other topics presented were: Choice of editions of children's classics, by Mary Lucas; Place of text-books in a children's library, by Adah Whitcomb; Problem of children's book selection in libraries remote from publishing centers, by Alice B. Lewis. These papers were discussed by Louis Metcalf, Eva G. Leslie, Katherine Watson, Dorothy Grout and others. The meeting closed with the announcement of the award of the Newbery medal to Rachel Field for her book "Hitty."

The meeting on Thursday was confined chiefly to reports of standing committees. The work reported as accomplished during the year included revision of the A. L. A. Gifts for children's book shelves, the preparation of the Children's books from twelve countries list published in April by the A. L. A., and the preparation and printing of a list entitled Romance and adventure for girls and boys in their teens. During the year, the section prepared bibliographies on several subjects presented over the radio, and provided a series of book reviews and articles for six different magazines and newspapers. Membership in the section reached 754 in May, and committees are working toward a goal of 1,000.

Ethel Wright, Eva Leslie and Francis Atchinson Bacon were elected members at large on the Committee on the Newbery award for the current year. Section officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Mary Gould Davis, New York public library; vice-chairman, Julia F. Carter, Cincinnati public library; secretary, Nora Beust, School of Education library of the University of North Carolina; treasurer, Marjorie Potter, Public library, Albany, New York.

The presentation of the Newbery award was made by Miss Power at the

general session on Saturday when Miss Field won all by her gracious response. Mr Munn's paper on The Social significance of library work with children delivered at this session, was one of the outstanding events of the conference.

The social features of the week included a trip to the Glendale airport on Tuesday to welcome Miss Field and Hitty who arrived by plane, a tea given by the Los Angeles children's librarians at the Woman's Athletic club on Friday and numerous informal sight-seeing trips, luncheons and dinners.

Children's librarians to the number of 117 registered at the exhibit booth of the section.

CLAIRE NOLTE  
Acting-secretary

#### School Libraries section

Enlivening the week for school librarians were new things mingled with the old, new friends, new books, new ideas, new experiences. At the business meeting Friday evening, the section agreed to select a library for the little Rapidan River school in the Virginia mountains in which President and Mrs Hoover are so much interested. A fund for the project came from a book auction on the special A. L. A. train. Funds from the treasury were voted to complete the section's share of the expense of the Lincoln library for the children of Mexico.

A milestone for the Section was passed with the acceptance of the report on the relation of the Education committee and the Section, and with the adoption of a new constitution limiting active membership to those with library school training or to persons devoting full time to school library work. The committee reports, unusually interesting and constructive, contained proposals of vital work yet to be undertaken.

As for the other meetings, interest in them was attested by the large numbers that came, 500 at the first meeting, a total of 480 at the three round tables,



and an uncounted number at the final session which was also a general session of the conference and a joint meeting with the children's librarians.

At the opening meeting, Monday afternoon, Dr J. Hudson Ballard, speaking on the Psychology of influence, made clear that the inner life of one person finds inevitable expression, not only thru the channels of speech and gesture, but in a thousand almost invisible physical changes that are recorded on the sensitive marginal mind of another person. This process is especially effective when two persons are much in each other's presence. In time these faint impressions are built into a disclosure of character that is definite and enduring. What one is becomes, in this prosaic and scientific fashion, far more powerful than what one says.

Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen talked on The Abiding value of great literature. To her, children are all poets and three fourths of children's reading should be poetry. We are afraid of repetition, but the child's cry is "Do it again, tell it again!" So she would give him a few great things over and over, the Bible, Pilgrim's progress, Robinson Crusoe, The Odyssey. Finally she made children and poets of all who heard her as she told the story of the Sleeping Beauty.

Three round tables met simultaneously on Wednesday. The theme of the elementary school librarians was primarily the coördination of the school library and the public library to avoid duplication of effort; Jasmine Britton was chairman of this group. The junior and senior high school librarians, under the leadership of Evelyn Foster, talked of books and reading, while the teachers college round table, led by Mabel Harris, centered its discussion in such matters as reserve systems, library instruction, and the provision of funds and space for recreational books. A fourth round table met at breakfast,

Wednesday, when the supervisors of school libraries from nine cities gathered to discuss their special problems.

Stimulating ideas were gathered not only from such discussions but also from the visits to school libraries on Tuesday afternoon, and from the exhibit with its array of pictures, films, scrapbooks, and delightfully entertaining slides in constant display. In addition to the hostesses at the booth, a new feature was the presence of a contact chairman whose function it was to bring together the person with a problem and someone especially qualified to give help.

The chairman, Annie S. Cutter, presided at the section meetings. Unfortunately, the secretary-treasurer, Helen M. Harris, could not be present. The new officers of the section are as follows: Eleanor M. Witmer, chairman; Helen M. Harris, director; Edith L. Cook, secretary; Jasmine Britton, treasurer.

#### Resolutions adopted

The visiting librarians appreciate to the full the hospitality of the California school librarians. From your library service, as exemplified in your schools and the exhibit, we have gleaned stimulating ideas for the furtherance of school library work; from the beautiful drive, a memorable picture of the City of Los Angeles; and from the social evening, a new conception of what a library dinner may be.

We have noted thruout the meeting the skill, taste, organizing ability and unity of effort which have cared for every necessary detail, filled every gap, and in every way worked toward a significant meeting. We are not unmindful, either, that this has come during the busiest time of the school year.

We wish most particularly to mention the pleasure we have had in the close associations with members of the California School Library association, its Northern and Southern sections, to whose committees we express our deepest appreciation for their out-standing work covering information, registration, exhibits and displays, visits to school libraries, transportation and entertainment.

For the visits to outlying libraries, made possible by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, we would convey our hearty thanks.

Nor would we overlook the personal courtesies to each one at every turn. The meeting has been marked by the renewal



of old friendships and the beginning of new ones which will endure.

For all this—our whole-hearted admiration and appreciative thanks!

Long live the California school librarians!

MARTHA WILSON

FRANCES H. KELLY

MARJORIE VAN DEUSEN

Secretary *pro tem*.

#### A delightful dinner

The School Library association of California gave its annual dinner, Tuesday, June 24, at Beverly Hills Hotel. The out-of-the-state school librarians were guests of the association. There were many other honor guests: Andrew Keogh, Adam Strohm, Sarah C. N. Bogle, Mary Eileen Ahern, Julia G. Babcock, Milton J. Ferguson and others. Many writers of note were also among honor guests.

The program was delightful. Mary Foy, the first librarian of the Los Angeles public library, told a story of early California. John Jay Curtis, president of the Bobbs Merrill Company, was most entertaining with his story of the early publishing days, and Richard Halliburton was vivid in his story of the gold of the Incas. Lieutenant Deuel, the author of *Speedwings*, made everyone wish they were young enough to enjoy the next five years of flying. Louis Bromfield gave a characteristic talk on the writers of today, saying that they are true and sincere and the product of the age.

To give a bit of old Spain, Lucretia del Valle Grady told the story of a day in a patio—when the Spanish ladies lived so charmingly in their walled gardens. She is Spanish—and English from Mayflower days.

Several school men present were near speechlessness at the successful event in which they had no hand except as guests.

The guests from out of the state were delighted with California, with the assembly, the hotel and the beautiful surroundings.

#### A Wise Decision from a Real Group

The committee of the School Libraries section, appointed to consider the consolidation of the School Libraries section and the Education committee, made a report to the Council adverse to the proposal of the A. L. A. Committee on committees.

The gist of their opinions is as follows:

While the School Libraries section is composed of school librarians or persons in closely related work, the attendance of the meetings of the section are usually representative of that geographical locality rather than the interests of the country as a whole. It is thus impossible to get a representative vote on any measure. There is not sufficient money to take a membership vote by mail, consequently matters of importance have been determined by the members present at an annual conference rather than by the entire membership.

The School Libraries section, wishing to retain the right of discussion and recommendation of measures which affect the policies of the School Libraries section, recommends that the Education committee be regarded as the recognized point of contact between the officers of the association and groups of workers in other but allied fields, such as the N. E. A.; that the Education committee be recognized as competent to conduct relevant activities subject to the approval of the Executive board of the A. L. A., and consonant with the wishes expressed by the workers in the school library field, so far as they can be ascertained by writing or orally after due notice has been given; that the Education committee be guided by such clear expressions of policy as may emanate from this School Libraries section; and that the chairman of the School Libraries section be regularly included as a member of the Education committee.

It is further recommended that the School Libraries section thru its board of directors be permitted to submit to the Executive board of the A. L. A., previous to appointment, a list of names from which they would recommend that members of the Education committee be selected.

#### Readers' Advisers' round table

About 75 attended the Readers' Advisers' round table on Monday morning, June 23. Announced originally as a closed meeting, it was open to those giving advisory service and to librarians particularly interested in the work of readers' bureaus. Representatives answered a roll call from over sixteen cities as follows: Eastern United States: Albany, Washington, D. C., Newark, Pittsburgh; Central: Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Paul, Indianapolis; Western: Berkeley, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Portland, Reno, and Pasadena. There were also two representatives from extension divisions, California and Wisconsin.

Questions for discussion had been asked from readers' advisers, and from these an outline of topics had been prepared. Only a few could be discussed in the two hours' time allotted for the round table.

*What should be emphasized in an interview* was taken up first. It was felt that the objective of the reader should be discovered. The difference in service rendered by a reference assistant and a readers' aid was pointed out. The discussion of the best term to use in describing a readers' adviser who gives personal service developed the desirability of an unobjectionable term such as, Consultant or Aid.

The difference between a reading course and a reading list was pointed out in the discussion. A proposal of the Headquarters' staff to keep a record of reading courses compiled by libraries seemed to be welcomed.

Effective arrangements in supplying books to groups brought out suggestions of different methods.

Effective ways of establishing contacts with local organizations were outlined, such as: Find out what schools there are by studying the classified section of the telephone directory and reading the local newspaper with its advertisements; make a card file of agencies; call on the telephone or in person to find out what each school is doing; secure printed matter for the library file; develop principles and a philosophy before practice and program are set up. In order to find out which local schools to include, a useful guide may be found in the lists which associations make out and the vocational lists of the state.

In regard to what records are essential in a readers' advisers' office, the 72 items asked for by Amy Winslow were mentioned and a copy of her thesis was exhibited. It is hoped that this will be published in summarized form shortly.

F. K. W. DRURY

#### Meeting at Grand Canyon

A library meeting was held at Grand Canyon, Arizona, on the evening of June 21, by invitation of local authorities and librarians. It was planned so that the delegate train might stop long enough to give the travelers a sight of the wonders of the place, and to give the local librarians a chance to act as hosts to their visitors.

Governor Phillips of Arizona welcomed the visitors, paying tribute to service of books in preparation for life's work and as companions thruout one's career. Dr C. T. Vorhies, in a half facetious manner, complimented librarians on the high calling they had chosen. Miss Lutrell, librarian of the University of Arizona and secretary of the Arizona library association, gave an interesting story of library development in Arizona. There are now 70 libraries in the state,

and library extension is progressing rapidly and soundly.

Clarence B. Lester, of Wisconsin, pointed out the state's function in library service, emphasizing that it is the primary duty of the state to establish good public libraries as well as good schools. Miss Merrill told of the delivery of books by airplane to isolated readers.

The president of A. L. A., Dr Keogh, pointed out the value of knowing how to use books in colleges by faculty and students alike.

A Navajo blanket was presented to President Keogh as a memento of the occasion. The blanket was on display at the A. L. A. meeting in Los Angeles. A photograph of two enterprising lady librarians dressed in the regulation cowboy outfit, so often seen in movies but seldom seen elsewhere, was also presented to Dr Keogh. An opportunity to present the picture in LIBRARIES was respectfully declined thru fear that the international misunderstanding which once hovered around a joke relating to terrapin and mallard viands might arise again in regard to the costumes and customs of American librarians.

#### Notes

The printed program provided for four general sessions, supplemented by 40 group meetings. This meant some work in trying to cover it adequately by reporters. Seldom has an A. L. A. meeting been so handsomely treated by the local press as was the case in Los Angeles. From first to last, the newspapers in Los Angeles that were interested sent their best reporters—intelligent, courteous gentlemen with whom it was a pleasure to deal—with the result that if a better notion of the value, extension and power of library service is not better understood by the Los Angeles population and the uninitiated visitors, it is not the fault of the press that dealt with the 1930 convention.

One of the red letter days in the convention was that on which a visit to the Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery was made, and yet the phrase "red letter days" doesn't describe the beauty, the restfulness and cultural atmosphere of the whole place! The beautiful grounds and such buildings as were open to the visitors, the material exhibited—books, manuscripts, portraits and gems gathered from all over the world, made a picture that may not be matched in any other place. Many visiting librarians liked it all so well that they returned to see it again.

Leslie E. Bliss, librarian of this treasure-house, and his staff were most generous in their attentions to those who were really interested.

Not for several years have the exhibitors been so numerous or made such striking displays as was the case at the Biltmore Hotel. More than 50 exhibitions of books and other things interesting to library workers were displayed on three floors of the corridors adjoining the rooms occupied by A. L. A. official business. (Beautiful, valuable, complete—but the stairs to be climbed!)

Tea was served to the A. L. A. guests each afternoon in the children's court of the Central library. Guides were provided for tours thru the Central library building twice every day. Mrs Faith Holmes Hyers spoke informally on the architecture and decorations of the Central library, and photographs of the Central building and branches were on exhibition.

About 300 delegates joined in the four half-day tours especially planned for those who wished to see a large county library at work. Stops were made at various branches where refreshments were served and bouquets of beautiful flowers presented.

The Palos Verdes Estates public library was dedicated on June 27, the A.

L. A. president participating in the exercises. This is a beautiful library, and the ride thru the hills of Palos Verdes along the sea was most enjoyable.

The library building, designed by Myron H. Hunt, renowned American architect, was erected at a cost of \$60,000, provided thru a bond issue voted by the Palos Verdes library district two years ago. An art gallery and auditorium are provided in the building which is ample in extent to meet all the needs of the community for many a long year to come.

The library, in its home and setting and contents, excited the acute envy of all the librarians who saw it. The librarian, Miss Virginia Bronson, certainly may be called a brave lady as she fearlessly piloted groups of strange colleagues thru the intricacies of low-ceilinged rooms, double rooms and side rooms of this wonderfully beautiful place. The prevailing color is green. It was a beautiful place!

A list of 50 books published during the library year, furnished by the publishers for the Religious Book round-table exhibit, were in place as usual. The books were selected by Frank Grant Lewis, Chester, Pennsylvania. The list, like those of previous years, represented widely different types of thot.

#### Notes from A. L. A. Headquarters

The A. L. A. is distributing a sheet containing "Will Durant's 100 best books for an education." This is a condensation of Dr Durant's article in the *American Magazine* for December, 1929. The sheet presents the philosophy of education as only Will Durant could present it.

The 100 best books are grouped geographically in chronological sequence. At first glance, the list of books seems formidable but an examination will show that Durant has selected as well as collected the material which he wishes to present. The list will doubtless bring

out a difference of opinion, but what list doesn't in these later days? The time was when Sir John Lubbock's 100 best books ruled the opinion of most of the strivers after knowledge, but that attitude toward books, as well as other ideas regarding them in the latter part of the nineteenth century, has gone.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., recently accepted the chairmanship of a Committee on reading of a section of the White House conference, which is concerned with youth outside home and school.

A revised list of accredited and provisionally accredited library schools, with a summary of entrance requirements, fees, special courses and degrees, has been completed by the Board of Education for Librarianship department at A. L. A. Headquarters.

The following schools have been provisionally accredited:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Department of library science, as a senior undergraduate school specializing in school library work,

North Carolina College for Women, Department of library science, as a junior undergraduate school,

University of Oklahoma School of library science, as a senior undergraduate school,

The College of St. Catherine library school, as a senior undergraduate school.

University of Tennessee, 16 hour curriculum for training of school librarians.

Hampton Institute library school has been accredited as a senior undergraduate school.

E. Kathleen Jones, chairman of A. L. A. Institutional Libraries committee, and Perrie Jones, chairman of Hospital Libraries committee, at request of the Secretary of the British Library Association attended the annual conference held at Cambridge, England, September 22-29, in order to sit in at the meeting devoted to hospital libraries interests, included for the first time in the curriculum of these meetings. They took their vacations in England.

J. Periam Danton became general assistant at A. L. A. headquarters on August 1. Mr Danton had been on the staff at Williams College. He received his B.A. at Oberlin and his M.A. at Williams last June. He is a graduate of the School of library science, Columbia University.

The midwinter meetings of the American Library Association will be held on December 29 and 30 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

#### D.C. Numbers on L.C. Cards

The A. L. A. committee interested in inserting the D.C. numbers on L.C. cards has sent out an illuminating, comprehensive report on the work accomplished thus far and the plans for the future.

This may be said of it:

Work is under way with good progress, and it is hoped will soon embrace practically all books in foreign languages as well as in English. The books currently cataloged by the Library of Congress receiving D.C. numbers, include all books in English with the exception of directories, telephone directories, and nearly all current fiction; some foreign books, as many as the time of the present staff (of one) will permit; and nearly all serial publications. Practically all copyright books are cataloged by the Library of Congress and are assigned D.C. numbers.

The Decimal Classification numbers appear in the lower right hand corner of the Library of Congress cards: the one at the extreme right being the main class number; the others being alternatives. No account can be taken of deviations from the classification tables as used in individual libraries. Libraries should keep in mind the individual deviations from the Decimal Classification in their libraries.

Close touch is kept with the editorial office of the Decimal Classification, and in this way it is permitted to make use of

changes and expansions which have not yet appeared in print. The editorial office has been extremely accommodating to make available all such changes.

The committee has sent a circular to the libraries to acquaint them with the changes made. Anyone wishing to obtain a copy of this should write to David J. Haykin, in charge of the office for Decimal Classification numbers on L. C. cards, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Since it was not possible to settle all matters of policy in applying the Decimal Classification when the work was begun, some changes have been made since the first half of April. The following inconsistencies are noted:

- 923.1—9 Country subdivisions sometimes omitted
- 808.81—87 Used at first also for collections containing only English and American poetry, drama, etc.; now 821.08—827.08 are used
- 924—928 Often carried out beyond the point recommended in the Decimal Classification

The report closes with a statement that is unquestionably true:

The work of this office is in a broader sense the cooperative effort of American libraries than any project heretofore undertaken. More libraries support it and a larger percentage of them receive (or may receive) the benefit of it. Because it is in its beginnings and has immense possibilities for usefulness (particularly in reducing the cost of cataloging), it bespeaks the support and encouragement of all libraries using the Decimal Classification.

#### An International Library Meeting

A conference of representatives of the International Federation of associations of librarians was held in Stockholm, August 20-21, 1930. The program was devoted to reports on the progress made in further developing the organization which was formed at Rome in 1929. Matters discussed were finances, budgets, modifications of plans and rules, future membership, etc. In addition, reports from various countries were



submitted by representatives of those countries.

The representative of the United States was Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle. Report of Mr Bishop on the proposed exchange of librarians was offered by Miss Bogle, and a report on the work of the public libraries was offered by Mr Milam and presented, also by Miss Bogle.

A proposition relating to professional schools was offered by M. Henriot and presented by the general secretary. A report containing statistics on the national production of printed material was offered by M. Muszkowski.

Communications were received from a) M. Opreescu, from the Commission of intellectual coöperation, Geneva; b) M. de Vos van Steenwijk, on the work with the Institute of intellectual coöperation, Paris; c) M. Godet, on lists of rare books and exchange of duplicates between the large libraries for new works not obtained elsewhere, and discussion of international postal rates. Various communications were received from representatives of Germany, England, United States, France, Italy, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia.

Dinners, excursions and visits to places of interest were the rule whenever time permitted.

Miss Bogle seems to have been the only woman on the program tho it was reported that two others were present, one being the international friend of librarians, Theresa Hitchler, and the other, Dr Flora Kleinochnitz from Prague. The rest were all men. The language spoken was mainly French, but speeches were made in German and English.

One who was present spoke of the very good impression that was made by Miss Bogle on the company, particularly when she spoke at the banquet where she made a fine impression both by her address and her personal appearance.

"Dr Collijn's address was wonderful. He was sane, steady, exceedingly well-informed on the procedure, as well as being learned in the matters under discussion. He spoke fluently in French, German, Italian, as well as English and, of course, the Scandinavian languages."

### Catholic Librarians Meet in the South

Catholic librarians from all parts of the country met in New Orleans, June 23-26, on the occasion of the annual convention of the N. C. E. A. and the tenth of the Library section. Among the outstanding topics for discussion were the future policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index*, now indexing 46 Catholic periodicals; the greater possibilities of the *Catholic Library World*, the official monthly publication of the Library section; the formulating of a *Union Index* to back volumes of Catholic periodicals; the compilation of a list showing the masters and doctors dissertations submitted to Catholic colleges and universities during the year 1930; and the possibility of an annual Catholic bibliography.

The following papers, read at the general sessions, were the occasion of considerable comment:

A Union index to back volumes of Catholic periodicals, M. Lillian Ryan, librarian, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.

Future policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index*, by Rev Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., Ph.D., librarian, St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas.

Library training in Catholic colleges and universities, by Francis E. Fitzgerald, Litt. D., librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.

Monastic libraries, by Captain E. Cockburn Kyte, librarian, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Bibliography of Catholic authors, by William T. O'Rourke, assistant-librarian, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

Dissertations in our graduate schools, by Paul R. Byrne, librarian, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

The Catholic library world, by Rev William M. Stinson, S.J., librarian, Boston College, Boston, Mass.

Why Claudel and Gheon in the college library, by Sister M. Miriam, O.M., librarian, College Misericordia, Dallas, Pa.

These papers will appear in the *Proceedings* of the New Orleans convention of the N. C. E. A.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa., chairman; Sister M. Reparata, O.P., librarian, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., vice-chairman; Brother Francis H. Ruhlman, S.M., librarian, University of Dayton, Ohio, secretary.

#### Rural Library Extension Institute<sup>1</sup>

The story of the Rural library extension institute, held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, June 30-July 18, in connection with the ninth annual Rural leadership summer school of the College of Agriculture, is a most interesting one. There is only room for a brief review at this time.

Association with other workers in the field of rural advancement including chiefly social and religious workers and ministers, gave to the library workers a broader view of rural conditions; and the opportunity for daily classes in rural sociology under Professor Kolb, a recognized master of the discussion method with adult students, was stimulating and informing. The course on Adult education with the larger group, under John D. Willard, rural specialist with the American Association for Adult Education, was also a helpful and broadening discussion of rural problems closely related to the work of the library.

In the distinctly library field, there were two class periods daily—one on general and state library extension in charge of Alice S. Tyler, and the other on county library service, by Harriet C. Long. In these courses each member of the Institute was assigned a project in

either state or county library extension at the opening of the Institute; these entailed as much reading and research as was possible in so brief a period, with presentation and discussion at the end of the three weeks.

In addition to the four daily classes during the first two weeks, there were visiting lecturers during the third week, after the rural leadership group had gone; Professor Kolb and Mr Willard continuing their discussion with the special interest of the library group considered. The visiting lecturers with their subjects were: Essae M. Culver, secretary, Louisiana library commission, intensive promotion of library service, and Library service, state and county; Harriet A. Wood, state supervisor, School libraries, Minnesota State Department of education, Library service to rural schools; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis and Hennepin County public library, County and city relations in county library service; Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. Department of agriculture, Agricultural literature.

Members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, in addition to Professor Kolb, gave single lectures, as follows: Professor Ford MacGregor, professor of Political Science, Units of government, especially the county; Professor B. H. Hibbard, professor of Agricultural Economics, Taxation: a basic factor in county work; Professor A. W. Hopkins, professor of Agricultural Journalism, Publicity for rural programs.

The secretary of the A. L. A. Board of education for librarianship, Sarah C. N. Bogle, spent a day in attendance on classes and discussing with students and faculty some of the distinctive features involved in the discussion method of teaching. Mrs Daves Rossell, the publicity assistant of the A. L. A., participated with Profes-

<sup>1</sup>From the report to the A. L. A. Committee on library extensions by Miss Alice S. Tyler.

sor Hopkins in the presentation of library and educational publicity. Grace W. Estes, of the A. L. A. Library Extension office also spent a few days at the Institute contributing in many helpful ways.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., came for the concluding day of the Institute and discussed some of the larger phases of library extension with the members; and participated, as a luncheon speaker at a final luncheon, with Wisconsin guests, at Memorial Union of the University of Wisconsin.

C. B. Lester, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on library extension, gave helpful talks and was called on frequently for conference and discussion. Julia W. Merrill also gave two lectures, one on Legislation and state aid, and another on County libraries.

The Institute was frankly an experiment and all concerned in it, faculty, members and promoters, entered into the spirit of friendly coöperation. The scope was necessarily limited in many ways, but chiefly as to time. The method was that of discussion, with such use of lectures as seemed necessary.

By means of the discussions, all members gained many points and practices which might later be applied to their own problems. The members living together in a University dormitory gave opportunity for much supplementary discussion in the informality of group living.

The Institute group consisted of 20 members from 16 states. The number was definitely limited upon Professor Kolb's advice, in order that the discussion method could be made more effective. Of the 20 students, thirteen were engaged in some phase of state extension work and seven in county work. Six Southern states were represented with state workers connected with the library extension program in the South, made possible by the Rosenwald Fund; and

the newly appointed A. L. A. regional field agent for the South, Miss Barker, was also in attendance.

Library facilities, easily accessible, were very helpful and the consideration afforded in their use was also appreciated.

The social life of the three weeks together has some bearing on the impression carried away from the period and was a factor in the atmosphere of the Institute.

### Library Meetings

**District of Columbia**—The annual meeting of the D. C. library association was devoted to reports and historical reminiscences. In such a group as the membership of the association possesses, it may be understood how interesting that part of the meeting was.

Under the title of Presidential review, various members responded to the call of the toastmaster, Frederick W. Ashley, chief assistant-librarian of the Library of Congress, and twenty-second president of the association. Among the speakers were Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian of the Brockings Institution, and vice-president of the association in 1897, who gave interesting reminiscences of the early days of the association as did, also, a letter of greeting from Edith Clarke. Paul Brockett, assistant-secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, gave interesting narratives relating to Ainsworth R. Spofford, first president of the association. William A. Slade, chief of the Bibliography division, Library of Congress, read interesting passages relating to the Library of Congress from the works of certain nineteenth century travelers. Dorsey W. Hyde Jr., secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the various efforts of the association to raise professional standards and improve library training facilities in Washington.

Letters were read from the following past-presidents who were unable to attend the dinner: Dr Cyrus Adler, William P. Cutter, Dr W. W. Bishop, Dr H. H. B. Meyer, William J. Hamilton, Dr Herbert Putnam, Clara W. Herbert, and others. It is planned to include all the letters and messages in the next issue of *D. C. Libraries*.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics library; vice-president, Ralph L. Thompson, Public library; secretary, W. Taylor Purdum, Public library; assistant-secretary, Edmund A. Freeman, Bureau of Railway Economics library; treasurer, Sarah Abbott, Editorial division, Department of commerce.

**Idaho**—At the second biennial convention of the Idaho state library association held in Boise, May 23, the following officers were elected: President, Jessie Fraser, librarian of Public library, Twin Falls, Idaho; vice-president, Mary Eagan, Public library, Boise, Idaho; secretary-treasurer, Helen Miller, librarian, Boise High School library.

**Louisiana**—The sixth annual meeting of the Louisiana library association held in Monroe, May 1-2, was the most largely attended ever held outside of the city of New Orleans.

The growing county library service of Louisiana came in for a full share of discussion. Mary Harris told of the county wide service given in Webster Parish thru the aid of the Rosenwald Foundation. Other speakers dealt with the development of libraries in the South. Leo Favrot spoke on the work of the General Education board and of the Carnegie Corporation, and Jackson E. Towne told of the policies of the Rosenwald Fund as it relates to library service in this region. Rev J. J. O'Brien, of Loyola University, gave an extended account of the source literature on the history of Louisiana.

A delightful book dinner, presided over by Essae Culver, was held at the Riverside Country club. James McMillen spoke on rare bookbuying; Charles Flack told of the joys of bookplate collecting. A group of book reviews on the most interesting book recently read was also presented. Problems of trustees were discussed by Col J. Fair Hardin, Hon J. O. Modisette and Mr D. D. Moore. Mr W. D. Cline, trustee of the Wichita Falls public library, gave an account of his experience in building up a private library. Dr Roger McCutcheon, of Tulane University, lectured most interestingly on Intelligence in recent literature.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Carnegie Corporation for its aid of the library movement in Louisiana. Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Lois Shortess of Baton Rouge; secretary, Mrs R. S. Gray of Ferriday.

**Maine**—The Maine library association had an ideal setting for its annual meeting, September 10-12, at Bar Harbor, and the hospitality of the citizens added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. But the social features were well-balanced by the worthwhile accomplishments of the meetings which are indicated in the resolutions passed, the keynote of which was to raise standards of librarianship in Maine that they may measure up to those of the most advanced states.

The convention opened with a banquet, Elmar T. Boyd, librarian of the Bangor public library, toastmaster. Frederick C. Lyman in his address of welcome outlined the history of Bar Harbor, making the later sightseeing trips about the island of Mount Desert most interesting.

Mrs Ada M. Britton, librarian of Caribou public library, and president of the association, made a graceful response. Henry E. Dunnack, librarian of the Maine state library, who had at-

tended the conference of the A. L. A., gave an address, Maine to California with the librarians, in which he eloquently described the wonders seen in crossing the continent, and the valuable work of the conference.

The outstanding personage present was Hon. Henry Morganthau. His diplomatic career, and very successful work as chairman of the Near East Relief in making provision for, and establishing in the already crowded country of Greece one and a quarter millions of people driven out of Turkey is too well known to need comment here. Many have read of it in his book "I was to Athens." But to hear the story first hand was a great privilege and thoroly appreciated.

Another distinguished visitor present was Miss Rachel Field and the doll Hitty which inspired the children's book of that name which won the Newbery medal this year.

The Thursday morning session opened with a Forecast of new books by Charles C. Campbell of Portland. Forthcoming publications are, of course, of great interest to librarians, and the speaker made his talk of much practical help by giving brief comments on each of 109 books soon to be published, and indicating their probable relative importance and value for a library.

A lecture greatly enjoyed was Man's funnybone by Dr Edwin M. Wright, professor of English literature in Bates College. His review of humorous literature of all ages and classes, and the psychology of its appeal was very scholarly. His audience were also highly entertained by his own "comic relief."

Routine business occupied parts of two mornings. The report of Miss Annie L. Barr, librarian of the Lewiston public library and treasurer of the association, revealed an unusually prosperous condition due to the drive for membership conducted for two years by the retiring president Mrs Britton.

At the evening session, Dr Franklin W. Johnson, president, Colby College, talked on school libraries, referring to the successful efforts of school librarians, coöperating with the teachers in inculcating good study habits.

By means of an illustrated lecture by Dr Calvin M. Clark, professor of Ecclesiastical history at Bangor Theological Seminary, the librarians witnessed the Passion Play, and viewed the interesting scenery and people of Oberammergau and its environs.

On Friday morning, the inspiring features of the Northeastern library convention at Swampscott were recalled to the minds of her audience in a pleasing talk by Mrs Robert G. Stubbs of Hallowell, formerly of the Maine state library.

One of the delightful numbers on the program was the story telling by Mr and Mrs Cronan, who delighted their hearers with children's stories which were more appreciated by the staid adults than they could have been by a group of third graders.

The new officers are as follows: President, Louis T. Ibbotson of the University of Maine library; first vice-president, Kate Starbird of Oxford public library; second vice-president, Inez Summinsbey of the Jesup Memorial library of Bar Harbor; secretary, Georgis Lunt of Auburn public library; treasurer, Annie L. Barr, librarian of Lewiston public library; Committee on resolutions, Mrs Marion B. Stubbs, Miss Burbank of Portland public library, and Miss Wetherell of Bangor public library; Membership committee, Mrs Britton, Lizzie Huzzey of Skowhegan public library, and Mrs Ada R. Dyer, librarian of Camden public library.

E. F. A.

**Michigan** — During the season 1929-1930, the Ann Arbor library club held four meetings which were full of interest. Dr W. W. Bishop gave a most in-



teresting account of the First Congress of librarians and bibliographers, held at Rome and Venice; F. L. D. Goodrich entertained the club at his home when Professor L. W. Karpinski spoke on Antiquarian bookshops in 15 countries; Orla B. Taylor of Detroit described his journey into the Sahara desert during the winter of 1928-1929; and Mr R. G. Adams told of his manuscript and book hunting in Europe. The club considers itself unusually fortunate in having heard this group of speakers, and plans similar occasions for the coming year.

Officers for the year 1930-1931 are: President, Esther A. Smith; first vice-president, Frances A. Hannum; second vice-president, Catherine Campbell; secretary, Mrs Abigail S. Ratliff; treasurer, Mrs Lillian W. Bishop.

HELEN R. JACKSON  
Secretary

**Oregon**—The librarians of Eastern Oregon feeling the need of closer contact with fellow workers and not having the advantage of a state meeting were called together by Mildred M. Huntamer, librarian of Baker public library, on May 29, and thru her efforts an association was formed.

The following officers were elected: President, Mabel E. Doty, librarian, La Grande public library; vice-president, J. Elizabeth Olsen, librarian, Umatilla County library; secretary-treasurer, Pearl Jennings, assistant-librarian, Baker public library.

Twenty libraries were included in the association. Instructive and enjoyable round-tables on pertinent problems were conducted by Jessie Choate, librarian of Malheur County; Miss Olsen, librarian of Umatilla County library, and Miss Doty, librarian of La Grande library.

The program closed with a clever original puppet show staged by the staff of the La Grande library.

PEARL JENNINGS  
Secretary

**Rhode Island**—At the last annual business meeting of the Rhode Island library association, the following officers were elected to serve for 1930-1931:

President, Mrs Sara E. Sherman, Elmwood public library, Providence; first vice-president, Henry B. Van Hoesen, John Hay library, Providence; second vice-president, Bess McCrae, Providence public library; recording secretary, Grace H. Hall, Harris Institute library, Woonsocket; corresponding secretary, Doris Dow, Elmwood public library, Providence; treasurer, Gertrude E. Brown, Providence public library; Executive committee: Clarence E. Sherman, Providence public library; Annise B. Kane, Providence Classical high school; Laurence M. Shaw, Providence public library.

**Utah**—The eighteenth annual convention of the Utah library association was held at American Fork, June 14.

The morning session featured an address by President Franklin S. Harris of the Brigham Young University on the great libraries of the world, the description of those of China, Japan, Burma, Ceylon, India and Egypt being of special interest. A round-table on magazines in the library was conducted by Esther Nelson of the University of Utah library. Joanna H. Sprague, Salt Lake City librarian, reviewed some new books of the year.

The afternoon session was devoted to a roll call of librarians (each city responding with a one minute report) and to business.

Mrs Ruth V. Tyler of Salt Lake City was elected president for the next year and Orpha Kiser of the same city, secretary and treasurer.

#### Coming meetings

The Arizona state library association will hold its annual meeting at Phoenix, November 10.

The annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held at the Le-Claire Hotel, Moline, October 15-18.

The Kansas library association will hold its annual meeting at Salina, October 22-24.

The Kentucky library association will hold its annual meeting at Paducah, October 9-10.

The annual meeting of the Michigan library association will be held at Marquette, October 8-10.

The Mississippi library association will hold its annual meeting at the Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, October 23-24.

The Missouri library association will meet on October 7-9 in Sedalia.

The annual meeting of the Montana library association will be held at Billings, October 20-22.

The Fall meeting of the New Jersey library association will be held at the Reid Memorial library, Passaic, October 10.

The annual meeting of the New Mexico library association will be held at Albuquerque, November 6-7.

The fortieth anniversary of the New York library association will be celebrated in Albany, October 13-18, in connection with the sixty-sixth convocation of the University of the State of New York.

The Southwestern library association will hold its 1930 meeting at Dallas, Texas, October 29-November 1.

A North Central library conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 14-17. Headquarters will be the St. Paul Hotel and Hotel Lowry. Dr Everett Dean Martin, director of the Cooper Union Forum, will be the chief speaker.

### Illinois Library Association Annual meeting at Moline

At time of going to press, it has been impossible to obtain information regarding the program of the Illinois library association meeting beyond what is given in a postal card notice that was sent out to some of the members. Dr C. B. Roden was so kind as to lend his for this entry!

The meeting will be held at Moline, Illinois, October 15-17. Headquarters will be at the Le Claire hotel where the rates are \$2.50 a day and up, European plan.

Meetings will begin on Wednesday, 12 m. to 4 p. m., with luncheon round-tables; one for trustees, directed by Otto R. Barnett of Glencoe, and another for children's librarians, directed by Mary A. Ayres of the Oak Park public library. Reference and advisory service will be presented by Jane Hubbell, Rockford public library, 2-4 p.m. An informal dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. An address on Mississippi River in literature will be given by Grace Shellenberger, librarian, Davenport, Iowa, in the evening.

Thursday morning will be devoted to discussion on expansion of library work in Illinois, Dr Carl B. Roden presiding. Thursday afternoon will be open to speakers representing important community organizations.

The annual dinner will be held on Thursday night and the speaker will be Everett Dean Martin of New York City.

On Friday morning, 9-11, Lending will be the subject of discussion, directed by Nella Beeson, Peoria. An hour, 11-12, is set apart for book reviews. The election of officers is set for 12 m. to 1 p.m.

The officers of the year are: M. F. Gallagher, Chicago, president; Gladys B. Allison, River Forest public library, secretary; Earl W. Browning, Peoria public library, chairman of the program.

The secretary reports that programs will be sent out, October 1.

### New State Librarians on Pacific Coast

An example of worthy succession to the office of state librarian of California is given in the appointment of Miss Mabel R. Gillis to that office on October 1. She has been connected with California State library for more than 20 years, serving in many capacities from a student in its library school to acting-librarian in a most acceptable manner, both in effective good work and in personal relations with the public and with the administration.

Her connection with the California library association has always been highly prized, and an unanimous request was made by that organization for her appointment to her present position.

Miss Gillis has had special interest in library work for blind readers and developed the work in that line in California to a high degree of excellence. She is chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on work for the blind where she has shown remarkable ability.

She is a modest tho effective worker seeking only the good to be accomplished and winning true admiration from those who know her and her work. California is to be congratulated from many angles on her appointment.

Harriet C. Long, for the past 10 years chief of the Traveling Libraries department of the Wisconsin library commission, has resigned to become state librarian of Oregon, October 1.

Miss Long was graduated from the University of Nebraska (Phi Beta Kappa), going from college to the State library school at Albany where she received her B.L.S. degree. She began her work in California when she was appointed head of the County department of the Public library of Santa Barbara at the time of its organization. After three years there she went to the Kern County library as librarian. She went

from there to be county librarian of the Brumback library at Van Wert, Ohio.

In 1918, Miss Long went to San Antonio to head up the Mexican border A. L. A. service to 40 border points. She went overseas in 1919 where she remained a year and then joined the Wisconsin free library commission as chief of the Traveling Libraries department.

Miss Long is the author of much authoritative writing on library service for both professional and secular periodicals. Her volume on County library service is an authoritative work and has received great favor by those interested in that kind of work. She received her M.A. degree in 1925.

### County Libraries in Iowa

Plans have been developed for establishing a county library in Black Hawk County, Iowa. Over 2000 books have been collected, many of them being donated by the clubwomen of the state. The Iowa library association has pledged \$800; Black Hawk County, \$600; and State-Librarian Johnson Brigham has given \$100. Library workers, educators, business men, clubwomen and the P. T. A. are taking out membership.

Mary Parmelee, graduate of Grinnell College and of the Illinois library school, has become librarian. She has had experience in the Des Moines public library, was in the war service with the Y. W. C. A. both here and abroad and has lived on a farm most of her life, thereby possessing the rural point of view.

Recently, a five-year contract was executed between the Page County supervisors and the library trustees of Clarinda and Shenandoah for book service to everyone in the county outside of the cities and towns. The two libraries will furnish books and magazines to all rural people calling for them; will establish collections in each rural school; and deposit stations containing books for adults.

### A New Library Association

The New Brunswick Provincial library association has been granted a sum for organization purposes. Traveling library and direct mail service are to be established and local library establishment encouraged.

Elizabeth H. Morton, formerly of the Toronto public library, has been appointed secretary and has established offices—Room 207 Provincial Building, 55 Canterbury Street, Saint John, New Brunswick.

### Change of Meeting Place

It is to be especially noted that the meeting of the Pennsylvania library association will be held at the Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pennsylvania, October 21-24. This is a change from the place originally mentioned.

### "Roll Call" Is Endorsed

The sounding of the Roll Call, an eight-measure musical phrase, has been widely endorsed by many organizations, as an appropriate part of the exercises on Armistice Day and similar occasions. With stamped and addressed envelope, copies of it for library use and reference may be obtained without charge from its composer, Stanley Walter Krebs, 1065a Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### A Chivers Memorial

The city of Bath, England, is preparing to carry out the last wish of the late mayor Cedric Chivers, pioneer in book-binding methods, by raising funds for a new hospital. A release from the A. L. A. says:

As the friend of many American librarians, Mr Chivers was noted for his hospitality to library visitors, as well as for his counsel and service to the library profession.

The present Mayor of Bath writes that any contributions toward the new hospital project will be gratefully received and may be sent to him at Guildhall, Bath, England.

### Interesting Things in Print

The magazine section of the *Sunday Star* of Washington, D. C., July 6, had a wonderfully fine personal sketch of Dr Herbert Putnam entitled "The Nation's Librarian." The article was written by Anne Hard whose skill in matters of this kind commends her work wherever it appears. The story presents a very satisfactory description of the work of Library of Congress and the history of its development in the past 35 years. This, of course, could not be written without bringing in the story of the personality and character of the librarian, for the histories of the two in that extent of time are inextricably woven together.

This story of "The Nation's Librarian" and, also, that which appeared about the same time in the *Washington Star* of the splendid appraisal of the work of Representative Ross A. Collins of Meridian, Mississippi, and the very valuable work he performed in bringing the purchase of the Vollbehr library to the favorable action taken by Congress, make two sources of reference that ought to be in the permanent reference files of every library of any moment.

The strong point of the first article is the penetration of the writer who sees in the character and characteristics of Dr Putnam, the main development of the big idea of a national library development; and in the story of Representative Collins, the truth of his statement: "Buying reference books is no new departure for the Library of Congress," and the disposal, in a way, of the idea that members of Congress are not appreciative of literature, and proving that the great majority of them, despite the few who flaunt themselves in the public, are educated men. Mr Collins believes that the extreme generosity of Dr Vollbehr, in permitting Congress to buy this unique and valuable collec-



tion which has an estimated value of \$3,000,000, will start many American owners of literary treasures to emulate his example and give their books to the public thru the National library.

A recent striking commentary on books appeared in the following:

Frederic van Rensselaer Dey, who wrote the great majority of the Nick Carter stories, gives the best reason why Nick Carter appears to be a real, sure-enough detective to his readers, in an article which he, as author of Nick Carter, wrote shortly before his death. He said:

"So, anyhow, I am the author of Nick Carter. I have written millions of words about him. I never wrote a story about him that could not have been read aloud to a Bible class without shocking it. I never permitted him to lie, nor to condone a lie. I made it a point with him always to seek the good qualities in men and women, and to overlook the distorted ones when possible and consistent. He never (in my writing) made use of a profane or vulgar word, nor permitted it if he could stop it. He believed in the reformation of a wrongdoer rather than in severe punishment, and he practiced that belief. He always kept his word, no matter to whom it was given. He never touched liquor, nor permitted his assistants to do so. He respected all womankind under all conditions, in reverence for the memory of his mother. He sought always to bring out and develop the Good and to eliminate the Bad in men and women. He worked always on the principle that anybody, no matter how depraved for the time being, should be afforded an opportunity for betterment."

William H. Flamont of the English department of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., has issued a list of "the sixty great novels of all time." The note on this list says it was made at the request of many librarians.

## GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

University of Chicago

Autumn Quarter—October 1, 1930

Winter Quarter—January 2, 1931

Spring Quarter—March 30, 1931

Courses in  
Bibliography

Cataloguing and Classification

Library and Education of Adults

The Medieval Scriptorium and the Care of Books

Organization and Methods of Teaching Library

Science

Origin and Development of the Printed Book

The School Library

Individual Research in the above courses

Work leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

For requirements, see Announcement.

## Library Schools

### Atlanta

The commencement exercises of the library school were of special interest for they marked the graduation of the largest class (38) in the history of the school.

The members of the class had recently accepted positions in the South at graduation, four went into high schools, three into public library service, and three into college work.

Miriam Tompkins, Wisconsin M.A., has joined the faculty of the Emory University library school for the year 1930-1931.

Clara E. Howard, director, New Jersey College for Women library school and chairman of the A. L. A. Education committee, has been appointed dean of Emory University library school.

The complete integration of the library school and Emory University follows the announcement of a gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Fund, to be distributed over a period of five years.

Ethel M. Fair, acting principal of the Library school during the past year, began her new duties as director of the Library school, New Jersey College for Women, at the opening of the year. Miss Fair was formerly acting-librarian of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., and previous to that served as organizer for the Wisconsin library commission.

### Carnegie library school

Wilhelmina E. Carothers has resigned from the faculty of Carnegie library school to accept an appointment as instructor in the Library Science department of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee.

Katherine E. Schultz, Smith College, B.A. '18, and N. Y. S. L. S. '21, succeeds Miss Carothers as instructor in cataloging and classification.

Joan Docker Wright, '29, has resigned as secretary of the school to accept an



appointment in the Central lending division of Carnegie library, Pittsburgh. Mrs Helen M. Morrison is her successor.

Esther Fleming, '24, will be chaperon at Cypress hall, the Library School dormitory at Carnegie Institute of Technology, this year.

Margaret E. Phillips, '30, is reviser in cataloging, in the library school.

The Summer session this year had an enrollment of 48 students, five of whom specialized in library work with children in public libraries, and 43 in library work in elementary or junior high schools. These students came from the following states: Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Martha Pritchard was instructor in charge and the teaching staff included Miss Pritchard, Elva S. Smith, Helen E. McCracken, and Elizabeth Nesbitt. Laura C. Bailey conducted the demonstration library at Henry C. Frick Training School for Teachers, where the University of Pittsburgh held its classes during the summer session.

Clara Campbell, '16, was appointed children's librarian, Public library, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Elizabeth H. Dexter, '13, was appointed chief psychiatrist, Department of child guidance, Board of Education, Newark, N. J.

FRANCES H. KELLY

Assistant-director

#### Drexel Institute

There were 45 students enrolled in the six weeks' summer course for school librarians at Drexel Institute. The faculty was the same as of 1929: Alice R. Brooks, Mae Parkinson, Helen Chadwick. Special lecturers included Mildred H. Pope, Anna Clark Kennedy, and Mrs Eva Cloud Taylor. Each gave valuable advice from her own experience.

#### Los Angeles

Of the 32 students finishing the senior course in the library school, 11 took positions in the Los Angeles public library

system, or in nearby localities; three joined the Pasadena staff and others not far off; and one joined the staff of the Minneapolis public library.

#### Pratt Institute

The public library chosen for study last spring was that of Scarsdale, where the very progressive, up-to-date institution is housed in a beautiful, two-century-old mansion with large grounds around it.

The annual pilgrimage to Garden City to the Doubleday Doran Press was accompanied by a visit to the cathedral. An al fresco luncheon contributed to the pleasure of the trip.

In addition, there were visits to the H. W. Wilson Company where bibliographical enterprises were explained by their editors, and to the Newark business branch, the Main library and the Museum—an unusual combination of interests.

The alumni supper was served on June 10. At the post-prandial exercises Mr F. B. Pratt, Miss Middleditch and Mr Howe all said pleasant things about the school, and the class of 1930 put on a very original and amusing program.

#### St. Louis library school

At the close of the school in June, certificates were given to 36 students, 25 finishing the general course, nine the special course in Library work with children, and two the post-graduate course in Children's work.

Mrs Katherine Hafner Westlake, '28, furnished the music.

Appointments at that date were made as follows: Main library 15, branches 8, and 6 to library service outside the state.

MRS HARRIET P. SAWYER

Principal

#### University of Toronto

The University of Toronto library training school opens with 27 students. All the graduates of last year's class have found positions.

### A Visit to Hawaiian Islands

A score of wise ones were those librarians who set sail on July 1, from Los Angeles, en route for Honolulu, and spent eight thrilling days seeing the sights in the Hawaiian Islands. They visited Pali Pass, famous for its high winds and its magnificent view of mountains and sea. They gazed upon the vermilion-tinted hills about Pearl Harbor. They cruised along by the rugged cliffs of Molokai and landed at the Island of Maui, where they looked upon the wild beauties of the Iao Valley and saw the pearl-like necklace of clouds on Mount Haleakala. At the Island of Hawaii, the train took them along the steep and beautiful seacoast of Hilo, while native girls sang and danced for them. They rode along highways, bordered by strange bright-colored flowers, to Kilauea volcano, where they explored the huge crater, peered down into the depths of the firepit called Halemaumau, and saw the luxurious fern forests that overshadow the approach to the lava tubes.

Of course they saw many other wonderful sights, but these are the things that impressed them the most.

Something else that they will always remember with happiness and gratitude is the welcome and the royal entertainment given them by the library staff at Honolulu and the other islands. All of it was a wonderful expression of the hospitality and friendliness that characterizes the people of Hawaii.

Our friends from the mainland just could not help feeling terribly sentimental when their library friends came aboard the steamer and welcomed them with wreaths of lei. That same afternoon, they were royally entertained at a tea at one of the beautiful residences of Honolulu. On that occasion, some of the hostesses found themselves conducting a botanical tour thru the gardens as they introduced their guests to banana

trees, cocoanuts, papaias, mangoes, and guavas. In the evening they were driven thru avenues scented by thousands of night-blooming cereuses. There were moonlight and balmy breezes; all that is necessary for an ideal evening. The next evening was made memorable by a moonlight swim on a beach overarched by palm trees.

But the gala occasion was the native feast, or luau, at the Outrigger Canoe club. Seated at long tables, they partook of a banquet fit for King Kamehameha himself: pork wrapped in ti leaves and cooked in the ground, poi thick enough to eat with one finger, baked bananas, baked sweet potatoes, thick juicy slices of pineapple, coconut pudding and coconut cake. Suffice it to say, knife, fork or spoon were unheard of, and the banqueters gleefully licked poi from their index fingers. It all appealed to something primitive in their make-up. After the feast, they listened to a quartet of Hawaiians, who can sing songs that send thrills and shivers down one's spine.

At Maui, they were invited to a tea in the very charming children's court, where the tables were artistically decorated with native fruits. At Hilo, tea was served in the library and, as the guests departed, each one was wreathed with a lei of roses. Just before the boat sailed for home, the librarians from Honolulu came aboard and presented farewell leis. These leis express among other things, an invitation to return. Would that we might!

As our friends departed and the strains of "Aloha Oe" sounded more and more faintly from the shore, they vowed that Hawaii was the most beautiful place on earth; that it was all perfectly expressed in a bit of Hawaiian poetry, translated thus:

Loveliness! Does one  
Speak of it, not having seen  
Hawaii's islands!

J. A. H.

### Department of School Libraries

*A book is, I think, in its best meaning an offer of friendship from him who writes to him who reads.—Alexander Meiklejohn.*

#### Reference Work and the Forty-Five Minute Period

E. Pearl Hess, librarian, Bloom Township high school, Chicago Heights, Ill.

In all recent investigations made on this subject, the main objection to the 60 minute period comes from the students themselves, who maintain that the zealous teacher after using the entire period for discussion, assigns further reference work for which an overcrowded curriculum cannot provide. This, we think, is a pertinent and justified criticism. Moreover, if part of the period is given over to supervised study, another condition arises.

Teachers and librarians will do well to peruse carefully and thoughtfully the challenging article in the June *Scribner's* by Margaret Emerson Bailey on Mid-night thinking. Our modern system of group study faces squarely the indictment that "while it teaches children to get on with other children, it does not teach the individual self-initiative to start a task alone or the self-control to see it thru alone to the proving point of success or failure." Thus, in our eternal watchful waiting and standing by, we are losing sight of the fact that "life must be a solitary venture," and school a training period.

This has been the real basis of our solution. It is our firm conviction that students of high school age should be able to be assigned a certain task and should be able to see it thru—alone. So it is that our library has adopted a very definite policy, which for us has proved most successful. While in the very nature of things we are not able to get away (entirely) from the "group," we have planned for individual effort in a study atmosphere, with all the tools

needed for accomplishment at hand for the asking. That is the function of the modern high school library.

First of all, something of the situation as it confronts us. We are very busy in our "kingdom of crowded shelves." Our student body which numbers well over 1100 has a large foreign element, including Poles, Lithuanians, Greeks, and Italians. These children have language difficulty, for many of them hear no English at home. They are eager, earnest students, and need extra help and encouragement. Reference work begins in the freshman year, so it includes the entire student body. In addition, since for many students school is the only ideal spot for study, the reference work is completed during the school day. We meet this need for longer hours by opening at 7:30 a.m. and closing at 5 p.m. These before and after school hours are most enjoyable for it is then that one has the real student at work. Notes completed during these hours are O.K.ed and dated by the librarian and have the merit of overtime. The need for extra help we solve by our student assistants. An account of their work appears in the April issue of *LIBRARIES*, so it is not necessary to explain it here. My own time and that of the full-time assistant is used entirely in administration and in the development of library policies.

Second, our library is small and hence overcrowded as a result of the large number of students requiring its use. The room itself is 40 by 28 feet and we have crowded into this limited floor space tables and chairs for 98 students. You will admit this is close quarters, but they have learned to adjust themselves very well with a minimum of

disturbance. We house about 7,000 volumes, and magazine files, using every inch of available space, including the top of standard shelving, and even the window ledges. Everything is plainly labelled for the convenience of the students.

In coöperation with the faculty, the following scheme has been worked out. It has been in operation for a number of years and so is beyond the experimental stage. Seniors registered for English IV, American history and economics, are entitled to one study hour a day for each subject. Their reference work is heavy, and this hour is an absolute necessity and is likewise looked upon as a senior privilege. Modern history and advanced government students are entitled to three hours a week, and beginning history and Freshman civics to two hours. The teachers and students together work out the desired program of days and hours, and a list is furnished the librarians for daily checking. There are several distinct advantages to this plan. In this way, the librarians have a fair estimate of the number of students to be accommodated each hour, so as to plan on the space for reference work which comes at intervals thruout the year. Then the books are open for the teachers' inspection in case of any question which may arise, which is always possible so long as students behave like human beings. In addition, it gives the student a definite time for a definite task, and this we find they appreciate. We feel that in this way we are encouraging good study habits which is an ultimate aim of school work. For the slower student, the before and after school period is a boon. Extra hours during the day are not denied pupils, if they keep within their chosen hour and if there is any possible space available. We find the students willing to help in this arrangement.

Besides the courses mentioned, there are many others demanding reference

work at intervals. Lower class English, science, art, and journalism, are among these. Our only request is that the teachers notify us of the impending demand so that the books may be reserved for quick service. With our assigned groups functioning properly, we have never had difficulty in meeting these emergency calls, altho the students come daily for several weeks. So much for the fundamental problem of sufficient room, which under our system solves itself automatically.

Now as to the mechanical handling of books. All reference books are at once put on reserve. Even in our small library we run two permanent reference desks, and at times set up a temporary desk for special reserves such as essays, short stories, etc. Each student has a library number which he retains thruout his four years. Requests are made at the desks by author and title, and it is small work to record the number on the book card. It has been our experience that few mistakes are made in the number, and since the book is used for the one hour, it is easily traced. Our assistants become quite adept at checking in and charging out quickly, so usually everyone is at work at the ringing of the five minute bell. Students have learned that any disorder interferes with service and consequently with their individual time, so are anxious to coöperate. In cases where there are limited copies of books, the pupils assigned to the hour have first choice and are privileged to make a reserve for their hour. So it is we solve another library difficulty—that of sufficient books. But the mere mechanical handling of students and books is but one of many steps in the solution.

The most important problem to face is that of making reference work mean most, in what we are willing to admit is a short period. Several factors enter into this. First of all we are dealing with immature minds. They are not yet able to judge the best material on the

subject; it is here that the teacher and the librarian function in their broader experience. It is only in the constant use of such material that the sense of discrimination comes, and it is a matter of years of training. All of us are heartily in favor of browsing, but in our overcrowded curriculum just how much of this is it fair for us to demand? I have known students to become utterly discouraged after a period of work with material beyond their comprehension. It is an age when every person demands results for effort. With these facts in mind we face the trio—"seventeen," his reference work, and the 45 minute period.

Our history and social science students are furnished with work sheets, giving the units of work and the pertaining bibliographies. Special bibliographies are prepared upon request. For example, one upon vocations has just been made for community civics, listing all available material in the library on

- I. A profession
  - What it is.
  - Personal elements entering into it.
- II. Vocations for boys.
- III. Vocations for girls.
- IV. Special vocations.
- V. Getting a position and keeping it.

The authorities are noted alphabetically under each heading. This is a typical freshman research problem. After each topic has been investigated, the results are to be tabulated in a paper upon the profession chosen. The reading is definite and there is no aimless searching. The authorities are standard and there is still the freedom of choice for the student.

English IV, or the history of English literature, has been divided into its periods, and bibliographies prepared. In general the following plan has been used.

- I. Historical background. (Events of an age affect the literature.)
- II. Literary background. (History of literature.)
- III. Writers.

Biography and criticism.  
Works to be emphasized.

The best authorities are starred, and the lists posted on our bulletin boards with the requirements to be met.

We have many special bibliographies for our English work. There is the one on short stories, an analysis of our collection, starring the stories students should not miss. These are standard, the list being compiled from years of reading and student choices (tho they are not aware of the latter). Our newest achievement is our essay bibliography in which our collection is analyzed according to Heydrick's types, on the basis of student interest. I was amazed at the number of essays written which merit the student criticism "What is it all about, anyway?" For both short stories and essays, the lists are merely suggestive and have been frankly prepared as "time-savers." There is, of course, the unexpressed aim of presenting the masters of these two types for future enjoyment. Our students find work in these two fields "great fun." Enough lists are available for personal use during study hours.

Then there is our drama outline, presenting the subject historically from the Greek beginnings to the present day. Here again has functioned the selective power of teacher and librarian. Few are the high school students not interested in drama, and all they need in the large field is direction and encouragement for further study.

Poetry, both English and American, is completed: 29 chosen from each group as within the comprehension of high school students. Our plan is this—the student browses among our carefully chosen general collections for mere pleasure and then chooses a poet for special study. It has been our peculiar delight to find the choice is usually one of our 58. A bibliography on each is prepared giving biography, criticism, and sources.



Another interesting unit is in connection with Dickens' Tale of two cities. A table is set apart, the bibliography posted, books and a lovely picture collection placed there for browsing. But note it is directed browsing for the purpose is to know Paris and London. The pictures are post-cards from abroad, mounted and labelled with the best explanatory and descriptive material to be found. The students spend a profitable two weeks, with no help but the bibliography. Teachers make different assignments to each student and the material is there for the culling.

At present we have set aside a coaching table for students preparing for a competitive exam in English. Here are helpful books and outlines and very business-like they are in using them—alone. Our idea of a library is that of a workshop and it is with our planned bibliographies that we are striving to make it so. So much for reference work.

Our solution of the outside reading problem is much the same. Lack of space has necessitated that this work be done before and after school and at noon. Our large enrollment and the requirement of a book report each grade period has led to a schedule of classes for this work. We have found both teachers and students very fine in co-operating, to our mutual benefit we believe.

Book review lists are prepared for both fiction and biography, with tabloid reviews and careful grading. Wherever possible we insist that the choice be individual, tho we are always glad to help in selection upon request.

We have just completed an interesting experiment with a senior and junior class. A magazine assignment was made of a characteristic article from a standard magazine, and one from a magazine in the field of the student's interest, science, art, theatre, business, etc. This could be from current or back numbers.

A list of 17 magazines was prepared and posted by the librarian, and enthusiastic reports are proof that the experiment is a success.

Students are free to read magazines before and after school, upon completion of assigned work, or any time on Friday, as space permits. Our shelves are open and students may inspect at will. Books of special interest are put on display. We find the modern high school student quite a busy person in this world of his "so full of a number of things." It seems that his greatest need is the guidance teacher and librarian may suggest, so that from a multitude of interests a little part may become his own.

So it is we have solved the problem. We feel that the reference work is completed quietly and efficiently. Time is saved for both student and librarian for a "good rule works both ways." We do not lose books. The book to disappear is the book needed and with our system it is there for use upon demand. Best of all our students acquire the library habit. It is their workshop for four years, and we try to make it a pleasant place to be. Our students who have gone on into their college years, tell us they find their reference work an easier task for they have learned "how" in their high school days.

There are many things yet to be done, for the joy of library work is in the ever unfinished task, but if these findings of ours are helpful to someone facing the same problems, we are satisfied.

#### **An Open Letter to School Librarians**

Those of us, so few unfortunately, from out-of-the-state who attended the Los Angeles conference are carrying away rich memories of helpful talks and of a gracious hospitality. This hospitality was expressed thru a carefully worked out organization and unfailing individual courtesy, an organization that made possible the caring for scores of visitors to

school libraries in spite of those busy closing days before vacation, the setting up of an exhibit both attractive and practical in suggestion, and a three-ans were most generously invited, will never be forgotten by the fortunate guests who attended. The charm of its setting, the beauty of decoration, the de-



Adam Strohm, librarian, Public library, Detroit, Mich.,  
A. L. A. president, 1931

period-a-day manning of this booth, which was visited by hundreds of school librarians.

The dinner for 300 at the Beverly Hills hotel, the annual meeting of the California School Library association, to which the out-of-the-state school librari-

lightful and varied program following the delicious dinner all contributed to a dignity and a distinction never hitherto attained at any similar section gathering.

The school librarians are growing fast numerically. There are individual organizations of much strength in various

parts of our country. The group as a whole needs the contributions that each has to make. Perhaps some channel may be devised by which information of our neighbors and more distant friends may be obtained regularly. Perhaps, too, we may be thinking along the line of some even more inclusive grouping of all librarians who, irrespective of the type of library, are working with children, and of those who are working with young people. Perhaps someone will point the way.

We bear away vivid memories of the jacarandas, the acacias, the eucalytus, of Bullock's Wilshire, and of the warm friendliness of our California hosts, not less glowing than their sunny skies.

ANNIE S. CUTTER

#### Use of Radio in Schools

The Columbia Broadcasting System has decided to continue the work of using the radio for educational programs, as the schools interested have recognized it as a valuable method of supplementary instruction. The activities and curriculum offered over the radio will be greatly enlarged during the coming year and will present a total of 105 specially prepared half-hour educational broadcasts.

The weekly schedule starts October 20, and will include American history, current events, music appreciation, literature, and vocational information. Principals and teachers thruout the country may receive copies of the schedule by writing to the American School of the Air, Box 100, Chicago, Ill.

Dr William C. Bagley, professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will act as dean of the faculty which will have the matter in hand. While the air programs are designed primarily for classroom reception, the subjects selected will make many of them of equal interest to adults.

#### Suggestions for Book Week

November 16-22.

A Manual of suggested projects with several new ideas may be had on application to the National association of booksellers.

Book display signs for high school libraries, exhibits on international friendship, classics in literature, "background books" and other projects are described. A list of past community observances of Book Week as presented in various cities is given. Important booklists, posters and leaflets are listed, also good suggestions on publicity.

The Child Study association of America will hold a conference with round-table discussions at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, October 20-22. There will be discussions of important matters—The Family and fulfillment of personality, The Parent and the changing scene, New trends in child development research, Content, technique and method of parent education.

The round-table conferences will be conducted at the new headquarters of the association at 221 West 57th Street.

A detailed program of this meeting will be sent on request.

School librarians will be glad to know that another issue of "Historical fiction and other reading references for history classes in junior and senior high schools" has been compiled. This work was done, as was the publication No. 1, by Hannah Logasa, University of Chicago high school.

The present publication is based on the same educational principles as the former but it is by no means merely a revision. Non-fiction titles are new, and nearly 400 fiction titles have been added. A new introduction, Extensive reading in history, sets out educational principles and application that add value to the work.

### News from the Field East

Harland A. Carpenter, Columbia '28, has resigned from the Public library, Rochester, N. Y., to become librarian of the Public library, Brockton, Mass.

A sound-proof piano room has been recently added to the Music division of the Public library of Providence, R. I. This new feature has been installed for the use of those who wish to try music before taking it from the library.

William E. Foster who organized the Public library of Providence, R. I., and continued its librarian for 50 years, accepting emeritus rank last spring, died in Providence, September 10.

Charles F. D. Belden received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Boston University for his services as director of the Boston public library. Dr Belden was graduated from Harvard College and has served 40 years in one and another connection with the university. It was largely thru his influence that the library of the Business School of Harvard University, recently established, is administered by the Boston public library.

### Central Atlantic

The Public library of Reading, Pa., in its thirty-fifth annual report records a total circulation of 370,766 v., with an average daily circulation of 1,224; total book stock, 67,079; registered borrowers, 26,462. The financial statement shows total receipts, \$45,340; total expenditures, \$45,318; salaries, \$21,915; books, periodicals and binding, \$13,664.

John Russell Mason, associate-librarian of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., attended the summer school for librarians at the University of Birmingham, England. Mr Mason also attended the Bernard Shaw festival at Malvern; he visited the Bodleian library at Oxford and the British Museum in London; and he flew from

England to Paris where he spent some time at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

The Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued an interesting report for the year ending December 1929, in the form of statistical tables from the various library committees. Table 1 gives a summary of books accessioned—77,049, an increase of 3,446 over last year. Table 2 records the number of volumes at the end of the year in the Central library, branches, and school libraries, with a total of 724,112. The 53,653 volumes in foreign languages previously recorded was increased to 55,123 during the year.

A summary of the circulation of books by classes is given in Tables 4 and 5, showing a total circulation of 2,855,283 volumes—1,509,289 adult and 1,345,994 juvenile. Over 16,564 books for the blind were circulated. Ten years of growth (1919-1929) in home circulation shows 109 percentage of gain.

The auditor's report records \$646,127 receipts; \$436,353 expenditures, of which \$267,438 was for librarians' salaries; \$134,022 for books, periodicals, and binding; \$134,833 for building maintenance.

The Queens Borough public library has recently adopted a plan of enlargement of their library buildings by extension of some of the older buildings and erection of several new ones. A group of six architects were chosen to draw plans for the work. It is expected that the six new buildings will be opened for use in the fall of 1931. These branch buildings are to be modern in library architecture with special emphasis placed on the interiors so that adequate provision shall be made for the different needs of the library. Wherever possible the sites being suitable for such purposes, the building is to be set back from the curb permitting grass plots and shrubs to surround the building proper.

Among the branch buildings that are to be modernized are those of Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, Astoria, College Point, and Woodhaven. All of these will be enlarged to meet the needs that have arisen in the library service of Queens since the erection of the Carnegie buildings some 20 or more years ago.

#### Central

Zona G. Stevenson, Ill. '30, has been appointed assistant in the University of Illinois library.

Harriet E. Penfield has been elected classifier of The John Crerar library, succeeding Grace Kelley.

Mary Silverton, B.S., Illinois, '28, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Butman-Fish library in Saginaw.

Miss Barcus Tichenor, M.A., Ill. '30, has returned to her position as librarian of the State Teachers' College, Muncie, Indiana.

Nellie Bredehoft, Ill. '30, assistant in University of Illinois library, has been appointed reference assistant in the Indiana State library, Indianapolis.

Pyrtha B. Sheffield, W. R., '13, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Dowagiac, Michigan. She began her work on August 15.

Leland R. Smith has resigned as assistant in the reference division of the Cleveland public library and is now librarian of Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Fay Hart, B.L.S., Ill. '26, has resigned from the staff of the University of Illinois library to become librarian of the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale.

Marion H. Hoftzyer, Michigan, '30, joined the staff of the University of Iowa library as a cataloger, August 1. Anna O'Donnell, Illinois, '30, will serve as temporary cataloger in the same library until July 1, 1931.

Everett O. Fontaine, A. L. A. salesman, Chicago, was married on June 30 to Elizabeth Leitzbach at San Juan Capistrano, California. Miss Leitzbach is the able managing editor of *The Chicago Girl*.

Gladys Blakely, B.S., Columbia, '30, has become head reference librarian in the Hoyt library, Saginaw, Michigan; and Helen Clears, B.S., Illinois, '30, has assumed charge of circulation in the same library.

Christine Trepp, for 12 years cataloger and catalog reviser of The John Crerar library, has retired from service. Her place will be taken by Minnie A. Lewis from the Public library of Riverside, California.

Janet Adler has joined the cataloging staff, succeeding Mrs Vera P. Walker.

Anna May Price, superintendent of Library extension in Illinois, met with a severe automobile accident, an overturned car, on August 6, in which she suffered much injury resulting from lacerations, bruises and broken bones. Time has somewhat assisted in her recovery, but she is still unable to give full time to her duties.

The Public library of Cairo, Illinois, has received \$300 by the will of the late Jacob P. Roth. The will specified that the money should be used to buy Tolstoy's theological writings, a set of Emerson's work, and the life of Lincoln. The remainder is to be used for the purchase of books desired by the library. A number of works of art—paintings, statues and Rookwood pottery—a gift of Mrs Isabella Candee of Cairo, was also presented to the library.

Elsie Lippincott, librarian of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, resigned, June 30, after 33 years of service on the staff of that institution. Her resignation, tendered on account of ill health, was accepted with regret.



Mrs Emily M. Wilcoxson, assistant-librarian since 1905, has been appointed librarian to succeed Miss Lippincott.

The Thomas Scott Buckham Memorial library of Faribault, Minnesota, was dedicated on June 20 with ceremonies appropriate to the expression of gratitude of the community and the appreciation of the library authorities.

In addition to the ceremonies of the presentation and acceptance, addresses were made by Clara F. Baldwin, director of libraries for the state of Minnesota; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis public library; Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota; and Rev John W. Buckham, D. D., of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California. A special address, The Library in education, was made by James M. McConnell, Commissioner of education in the state of Minnesota; and a memorial address on Thomas Scott Buckham was presented by Dr Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

William A. Purer, a member of the Chicago public library staff since 1880, retired from its service in August. When Mr Purer became a member of the staff, there were only 67,000 v. in the entire collection. The Chicago public library now contains 1,740,000 volumes. The library staff has grown in number from 25, when he started work seven years after the library was started, to 1,082. The library had 18,000 readers in 1880; it now has 677,000 borrowers. Mr Purer organized the delivery service long before there were branch libraries serving all parts of the city.

Jennie T. Schrage, for three years on the staff of the Traveling Library department of Wisconsin, has been appointed chief to succeed Miss Long. Miss Schrage has had much preparation, and her experience since graduation from the Wisconsin library school fits her admirably for her position.

#### South

Fannie E. Rawson, for many years secretary of the Kentucky library commission, retired on May 7. Miss Rawson inaugurated and carried to successful conclusions much of the modern work in library service in Kentucky, particularly in extension and development.

Lena B. Nofcier, Illinois '28, for the past year librarian of Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, has succeeded Miss Rawson as secretary of the Kentucky library commission.

The Public library, Birmingham, Alabama, in its last report records that 1,332,979 v. were circulated in the library system during the year. The Jefferson County department circulated 235,757. There are 87,600 borrowers registered in the library system.

Helen Stamps, Columbia '30, is now first assistant to the head of the Adult Education department.

Mary Giles, Atlanta '29, who was married on September 15 to Frank Hollis of Birmingham, has been succeeded in the Catalog department by Lois Bell, Columbia '30.

Alice H. Lerch, for the past 13 years on the staff of the New York public library, has been appointed librarian at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Miss Lerch is recognized as one of the few in this country who have authoritative knowledge on the subject of rare books. She has been associated with Dr Wilberforce Eames, chief bibliographer and recognized dean of the rare book world in America. Miss Lerch was formerly connected with the Library of Congress and in charge of the library of the Hispanic Society of America.

#### West

Miriam Jean Rose has resigned as cataloger in the University of Illinois library, to join the staff of the Kansas City public library.

Elsie Sullens, M.A., Ill. '30, has returned to her position as cataloger in

the Oklahoma College for Women library, Chickasha.

Edna E. Gustafson, assistant in University of Illinois library school, has resigned to accept the position of school librarian in the Denver high school.

#### Pacific Coast

Grace M. Burton, assistant-librarian at Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, California, has been granted a year's leave of absence to study at the Columbia University school of library service. Mrs Emily M. Graves has been appointed acting assistant-librarian.

Bertha Florence Blackburn, B. L. S. Illinois, '21, assistant-librarian of the City School library of Los Angeles, was married, July 21, to William Sanford Thorne of Des Moines, Iowa. Their home will be in Los Angeles.

Mabel R. Gillis, assistant librarian of the California state library, was appointed state librarian of California on October 1, to succeed Milton J. Ferguson, retired. Miss Gillis is a daughter of the former well-known librarian, James R. Gillis, deceased, and is fitted for her position both by tradition and experience.

Gladys English was appointed to the principalship of the department of work with children in the Public library, Los Angeles, Calif., on August 1. Miss English succeeds Eva Leslie who resigned, July 1.

Miss English is a graduate of Western Reserve library school and has had a varied experience in library work holding important positions in county, school, special and college libraries. She acted as librarian for a year at the A. L. A. Headquarters in Chicago.

The following additions to the staff of the Library association of Portland, Oregon, are announced: Lillian F. Nisbet, readers' adviser; Gladys Hamley and Marion Lawrence, assistants in the circulation department; Florence E.

Anderson, order department; Carolyn Smith, Annette Crogster, and Margaret Hincks, appointed children's librarians in various branches; Agnes F. Hassell, children's librarian, resigned to be married to Arthur S. Bray on August 1.

#### Canada

Winifred H. Snider, Pratt '28, assistant county librarian of the Public library, Port Huron, Michigan, has been appointed county librarian in the Demonstration library at Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Janie Henderson, Pratt '26, formerly librarian of Lazard Freres in New York, has been appointed librarian of the Investment division of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal.

**Wanted**—*Public Libraries*, February and April, 1916; April and Index, 1918. Address Public library, Greensboro, N. C.

**Wanted**—Position in Children's Department. Library school graduate with experience. Address Marceil Saller, 244 Sheridan St., Kendallville, Ind.

**Wanted**—Library position in South-western state. One year's experience and library training. Agnes Daly, Public library, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

**For Sale**—*Public Libraries*, Vols 3-14 inclusive; all bound, except 13 and 14, and like new. Address Natalie T. Huhn, Public library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

**For Sale**—Volume 5 and 6 of *Saturday Review of Literature*, unbound, perfect condition. Mary E. Reutter, City Library, Fairmont, West Virginia.

**Wanted**—The librarian of the Public library, City of Auckland, New Zealand, is anxious to secure a copy of Linderfelt's *Eclectic Card Catalog Rules*, published by the Library Bureau in 1890. If any library having a copy would like to sell it, please communicate with Miss Emily Miller, A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago.